

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE LORDS AND THE BILL.

THE Irish Church Bill, having now passed through Committee in the House of Lords, was to be reported on Friday, read the third time on Monday, and will probably be remitted back to the House of Commons on Tuesday. We daresay our readers, like ourselves, would be "truly thankful" were this the end of the matter, and we were finally done with the bill, the Irish Church, and the whole controversy. That, however, is a gratification their Lordships seem determined not to afford us. With the return of the measure to the Commons the tug of war must recommence, for it is impossible that all the amendments made by the Peers can be accepted. In fact, the measure, as it returns from the Upper House, is one of re-endowment, not of dis-endowment; of re-establishing religious inequality, not of abolishing it; and the question which the Lords will have to discuss with the Commons, and perhaps, by-and-by, with the country, will simply be "re-endowment versus dis-

endowment." The Church, according to the Lords, is to get back about two thirds or three fourths of all her property, and to enjoy it in future free from State control or restraint; in fact, she will be in a better position than ever, for she will be exceedingly rich and at perfect liberty to use her wealth in whatever way she pleases. The Irish people are still to be tantalised with the sight of the Church of a mere fragment—and that the wealthiest portion—of the population in the enjoyment of large funds which are the common property of all; while the balance left—if there be any balance left at all—is to remain unappropriated, so that it shall still be as an apple of discord before men's eyes, and a continual source of contention, dispute, jealousy, and heart-burning.

Truly, noble Lords have a brilliant notion of how to institute religious equality and promote peace and good-will among Irishmen. The whole arrangement, as perfected by their Lordships, forcibly reminds one of an old Scottish

song, composed in days when Highland reivers were wont to rush down upon the vales and make a clean sweep of everything edible, drinkable, or portable in the Lowland homesteads, sometimes not even leaving, as is insinuated, so much as the hearts of the female members of the family behind them. Says the ditty in question:—

There's a joint in the pan, good man; there's a joint in the pan;  
The soup's for me, the bone's for you, and the beef for brave John  
Highlandman.

And that is about the way in which the Lords have disposed of the Irish Church property. The Presbyterians may lap the soup of the Regium Donum compensation; the Roman Catholics may suck what nourishment they can out of the bones of the Maynooth grant commutation; but the solid, nutritious beef is to be reserved for the favoured few of the Anglican communion. Then the surplus—let us say, keeping up our simile, the pan in which the culinary operation has been performed—is to be left undisposed of, in order, as we



SCENE FROM MR. BURNAND'S PLAY, "THE TURN OF THE TIDE," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.



cannot help suspecting, that the needy and despoiled Church may have another chance of a snatch at that too. The advocates of concurrent endowment may fancy, after allowing themselves to be "jockeyed" on the Duke of Cleveland's proposal, that they spy comfort in this delay in appropriating the surplus; but Lord Cairns knows better: it was no doubt with a view to future possible advantages for the disestablished Church that he moved his amendment on the sixty-eighth clause of the bill. And noble Lords—the grave and reverend, but far from sagacious, fathers of our Legislature—deem this a settlement of the great question that has agitated the public mind in these kingdoms for something more than a year past! Had their Lordships tried, they could not more effectually have proved Mr. Bright's words true, by showing how unwise they are, and how far they still are from understanding the current of opinion in this country. But—and there we may leave the matter for the present—they are pretty sure to be rudely awakened from their present delusion as they have been from many others of a like kind. Their amendments will certainly not be all accepted, and they will have to modify their views considerably.

#### THE CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

OUR readers are probably aware (from paragraphs that have from time to time appeared in our own and other journals) that the Irish Church is not the only ecclesiastical institution in her Majesty's dominions the disestablishment and disendowment of which is on the tapis just at present. There is an Established Church in Jamaica—which, as it happens, also belongs to the Anglican communion—the statute constituting which (the Clergy Act) expires at the end of the present year; and the propriety—or, rather, the impropriety—of its renewal is now being keenly contested, both at home and in the colony. A week or two ago an influential deputation waited upon Lord Granville and laid before his Lordship, as Colonial Secretary, a memorial containing a mass of statistics which not only curiously illustrate the position of the Anglican Established Church in Jamaica but throw a flood of light upon the working of State Churches generally. The inhabitants of Jamaica and the other West India islands, in their palmy days, when slavery was yet "an institution" recognised by the laws of Great Britain, consisted of a few white settlers, the planters and their assistants, all, or nearly all, of whom belonged to the Anglican Church; and a large negro population, who were little if anything better than idolators or fetish worshippers. Emancipation, while it freed the persons of the bondsmen, did not diminish the Church's influence for good, or detract from her status as an Establishment. Nay, it increased both, for while she retained all her wealth, she acquired additional facilities for educating, Christianising, and civilising the coloured population, if she chose to use those facilities aright.

Here, surely, was a state of things favourable to an Established Church, if ever such a state of things existed: a dominant race, all of one mind in religion, and a magnificent field for missionary enterprise in converting the benighted heathen children of Africa and their not much more enlightened sable descendants. How that splendid opportunity for performing a great work has been used by the Anglican Established Church in Jamaica let the following figures, taken from the memorial above referred to, testify:—

The population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1861, was 441,264. In 1865, when the Jamaica Establishment was in what may be considered as its normal state, the number of Episcopalian places of worship was, according to the Jamaica bluebook, 87, the number of sittings 46,434, and the reported attendance 39,710. . . . At the same period there were reported to be 261 Nonconformist places of worship, capable of containing 127,660 persons, with an average attendance of 87,115 persons. Thus the provision for religious worship made by Nonconformists was three times as large as that made by the Establishment; and for every Episcopalian there were more than two Nonconformist worshippers. The Baptists alone had as many places of worship as the Episcopalians, and the Wesleyans nearly the same number. The Nonconformist places of worship have all been built by means of voluntary contributions, partly raised in this country, but for the most part the gift of the native population. The ministers of the Baptist body are wholly maintained by their congregations; and other Nonconformist ministers are partially supported by the missionary societies of this country, but probably to the extent of one-half by those to whom they minister. In the matter of education, also, the Nonconformists of Jamaica have equally outstripped Episcopalians; the number of day schools provided by the former being 238, as against 104 provided by the latter; notwithstanding that all but eight of the Episcopalian schools receive State aid, while nearly half the Nonconformist schools have hitherto been unaided by the Government. It is important to add that the Nonconformists of Jamaica who maintain these religious and educational agencies belong, for the most part, to a race which has but lately been freed from the degrading influences of slavery, and that they still occupy a humble social position. On the other hand, the members of the Church of England can rise most of the owners of property, the employers, and the ruling class in the island. Yet, while the comparatively poor majority of the population of Jamaica cheerfully provide for the maintenance of religious institutions at their own cost, the Church of the wealthy majority is supported partly from imperial funds, but chiefly out of the island revenues, and is placed in a position of legal superiority. Altogether, the stipends and allowances of the Jamaica establishment amounted to £37,378 a year, of which £30,278 was furnished from the taxation of the island, and £7100 was paid from the English Consolidated Fund. The total ecclesiastical expenditure was still larger, inasmuch as the church repairs and other church expenses were also paid out of the island revenues; these additional charges amounting to from £8000 to £9000 a year.

Here we have the same tale repeated in Jamaica as has been told in the experience of England, Ireland and Scotland; an established and liberally-endowed Church stagnating, if not absolutely retrograding in position, while voluntary effort undertakes and performs the work specially appointed for that Church to do. Can stronger evidence be adduced in condemnation of the one system and in justification of the other? and are not the advocates of Voluntarism warranted by the state of affairs in Jamaica as well as in Ireland and elsewhere in holding that a State-paid clergy are not the best—much less the only effective—means of disseminating religious knowledge and converting men to a belief in the truth, whether the subjects operated upon be white or black?

The history of the Church in Jamaica illustrates another feature of State establishments of religion—namely, that their ministers are rarely prominent in raising their voice against oppression, if, indeed, they be not always or most frequently found ranged on the side of the oppressor against the oppressed. While the battle of slave emancipation in the British colonies was being fought, few if any of the Anglican clergy in the West India islands joined the ranks of the champions of freedom, while many were loud in their denunciations of what they styled the "pernicious doctrines" of the emancipationists—a course in which they were zealously seconded by their clerical brethren of the Established Church at home. Even now the Anglicans in the West Indies always side with the dominant as against the subordinate race there, as witness their conduct in the unhappy events that only recently stained the annals of Jamaica. And yet Lord Grey, in face of these facts, of which he cannot be ignorant, actually carried his hatred of Voluntarism so far as to charge Churches maintained on that system with indifference to human suffering and wrong! In the special instance he adduced—that of the United States of America—the facts were against him; for ministers of religion in the North—voluntarily-supported ministers, be it remembered—had been foremost in the advocacy of slavery-abolition years before the war, and before the principle was taken up by either politicians or people; yea, when to be an Abolitionist was a dangerous thing. True, there were ministers in America who defended slavery; but have there not been clergymen of the Established Churches of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British colonies who have done the same? Moreover, those American clerical advocates of slavery mainly belonged to the very body—the Episcopalian—that was most closely associated in communion and sympathy with the State Churches of England, Ireland, and the West Indian colonies. When next Lord Grey and those who agree with him indulge their spleen against the voluntary principle, it is to be hoped they will be less reckless in their assertions, more accurate in their facts, and exhibit a greater measure of discretion in their selection of arguments.

#### SCENE FROM THE "TURN OF THE TIDE" AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

OUR "Theatrical Lounger" has already (see ILLUSTRATED TIMES, June 5) characterised Mr. Burnand's play, "The Turn of the Tide," now running at the Queen's Theatre, and from which we have this week engraved a scene. It may not be amiss, however, to refresh our readers' memories (those of them, that is, who have not seen the piece) by briefly recalling the leading incidents.

A match-making mother, of the odious old type familiar to the readers of fashionable novels, gets up a marriage between her only daughter and a young author, the adopted son of a millionaire. The mutual misery of the young people thus perversely wedded is the staple of the play. The husband seeks refuge from domestic strife in foreign travel, and, wending his way to Western Brittany, makes love to another woman who reciprocates his passion with enthusiasm. Becoming suddenly sensible of the impropriety of his conduct, he reveals to the object of his affection the unfortunate fact of his marriage; and, having extracted from her a confession that, but for this inconvenient circumstance, she would willingly have bestowed her hand and heart upon him—an avowal made in a seaside cavern, amid the pealing of thunder, the flashing of lightning, and the rising of the tide, which threatens to engulf them—he returns to London, and repeatedly renews his attempts to establish friendly relations with his wife. In these virtuous attempts he is persistently foiled by his spouse, who fiercely rejects all his overtures at reconciliation, and gives him distinctly to understand that she never loved him, and has no intention of doing so. In this amiable resolve she is confirmed by having seen him at the opera in company with the girl with whom he had flirted in Brittany. The wife's death, caused by the upsetting of her carriage near the Swiss village of Trachel, is a great relief to her husband. He is now free to offer himself to the heroine of the cavern, who, though already under promise of marriage to an elderly physician, has no hesitation in accepting a younger and more sentimental suitor. The "comic" element of the story consists in the bickerings of an elderly couple, who ridicule and insult one another on all occasions, and only live to quarrel.

PRINCE HENRY DE BOURBON ON THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.—Prince Henry de Bourbon has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State at Madrid:—"Paris, June 23, 1869.—In testimony of my respect for the national sovereignty, and recognising in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly of the Cortes a guarantee for all the radical reforms which modern society demands, I swear fidelity to the Constitution. In taking that step I am influenced neither by interest nor ambition. I have not been, nor shall I ever be, a pretender to the crown that has fallen from the brow of Isabella II. by her own fault. To aspire to a throne without any other right than that of a blind ambition one must be a hypocrite or a consummate intriguer, and I am neither. I believe that the Prince deceives himself who in our time devotes all his thoughts and efforts to the foundation of a dynasty, for the universal tendency is towards a Republic. Those who oppose that inevitable fact prepare all the storms and misfortunes which the ardour of a desperate struggle could produce, and merit the reprobation of history. In making this declaration I give an unexceptional evidence of my sentiments and convictions in favour of such a democracy as the elevated and civilising spirit of our age demands. I am not Louis Philippe, calling himself a simple citizen to possess himself of the throne of Charles X.; I am not his father, Philippe Egalité; for, in order to serve the real interests of humanity, it is necessary to keep oneself honest and worthy. I am not the plagiary of any ambitious egoist. Neither my policy nor my pen shall ever exalt the memory of Caesar, the memorable despot of Rome; for I affirm that there exists more profit to humanity and more glory for a public man in the illustrious model of Washington. The legislator creates, whilst the hero of war scatters mourning in the midst of his blood-stained laurels; he constantly destroys and stains liberty with his fatal personality. I pray the Government to make this manifestation public, because it is indispensable that the nation should know the inmost thought of every citizen that occupies an elevated position."

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FRANCE.

The *Pays* of Wednesday evening affirms that the Emperor Napoleon has written these words:—"On the 19th January I committed a great fault. By acting without previous concert with the majority, I caused it to regard with suspicion my sentiments towards it. All my efforts should tend to regain its confidence."

There are various movements on foot among the members of the new Chamber. The "Third Party" has drawn up an interpellation the essential points of which are the abrogation of the article of the Constitution which does not permit deputies to hold office as Ministers, the responsibility of Ministers, the right to elect the President of the Legislative Body, the absolute right of "interpellation" to every deputy, and the power of voting orders of the day with reasons assigned—*motives*. Another programme, drawn up by M. Miral, one of the Vice-Presidents, and concurred in by a large number of the Majority, demands the re-establishment of the right of address and the extension of the right of amendment, each of them reforms which would tend in the same direction—that is, towards the acquisition of real power by the representatives of the people.

At a meeting of the "Third Party" on Sunday one of the members wished to add, after the demand for Ministerial responsibility, the words "coupled with that of the Sovereign;" but the proposition was rejected, greatly to the dissatisfaction of some of the members. On the same day the Emperor gave an audience to M. Buffet, a member of the "Third Party;" and on Monday his Majesty received M. Rouher, who remained with him some time. Rumours of Ministerial changes are in circulation, but the truth of these rumours is denied by the semi-official papers.

The *Temps* gives a report of the trial of two persons for taking part in the late disturbances in Paris. One was a house-painter and the other a professor at the Lycee Bonaparte. The first spoke in very strong terms of the conduct of the police. He said they struck out at everybody in the most ruffianly manner; that they were savages and brutes, and that he did not care if he were sent to Cayenne. Owing to his violent language he was removed from the court. The other said he was irritated by the brutality of the police, and by their impertinent manner towards him, and that he might have made use of some incoherent words, but did not think he had, as alleged, said anything seditious. Both prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 16*fr.* fine.

##### SPAIN.

Serious differences have arisen among the members of the Cabinet, which led to the resignation of several Ministers. These differences were said to have been composed, some new appointments were made, and all was believed to be smoothed over, when fresh complications arose, and it is thought possible that the whole Ministry will resign. It is also stated that Senor Rivero, at present President of the Cortes, would be intrusted with the Presidency of the Cabinet.

In Monday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, brought in bills ordering the sale of the patrimonial property of corporate bodies and the suppression of the salaries and pensions of individuals who refuse to swear fidelity to the Constitution.

##### AUSTRIA.

It is announced that the Government rigidly adheres to the provisions of the law according to which the payment of the interest on the public debt must be made in Vienna only. It is added, however, that the Ministry of Finance, without infringing the law, will perhaps be in a position to give, for convenience sake, certain facilities to foreign bondholders for obtaining payment of the coupons.

##### SWITZERLAND.

The President of the States Council, M. A. O. Aepli, of St. Gallen, in his speech on the opening of the sittings of the Council, warned the Confederation against giving the preference to one or the other of the Alpine railway schemes. The inhabitants of the canton of Berne have voted by a large majority in favour of the new Constitution, which had been submitted to them for ratification.

##### SERVIA.

The draught of the Constitution laid before the Skuptschina proposes Ministerial responsibility, freedom of the press, equality of all citizens before the law, the autonomy of the communes, and the independence of the Judges from Government control. The Senate is to remain a consultative body, the Skuptschina sharing with the Prince the domain of legislation. The members of the Skuptschina are to be chosen for three years. The Government will not have the power of contracting loans without the Skuptschina's consent.

##### RUSSIA.

Intelligence from Omsk of the 2nd ult. reports that 600 Chinese, while pursuing a tribe of Kirghiz, had approached the frontier district of Saisank. They were driven back, with great loss, by a detachment of Russian troops.

##### THE UNITED STATES.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated enthusiastically throughout the North; but much apathy is reported to have been manifested in the South.

The Conservatives have carried the election for Governor in Virginia by a very large majority—about 20,000. A great number of negroes voted with them. It is believed that six white Conservatives and two negro Radicals are the successful candidates for Congress. The new Constitution has been adopted, with the exception of the disfranchising clause.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson is preparing a reply to the letter addressed by Mr. Sumner to Mr. Seward on Feb. 17, and communicated to the Senate. Mr. Johnson details the motives which influenced him in the negotiations upon the three questions which were under discussion between the Government of Great Britain and the United States; and he refers especially to the most important of the questions—the Alabama controversy. Speaking of this, he says:—"We have obtained by the Convention in question (the Clarendon-Johnson Convention) all we ever asked. . . . I am equally satisfied that, if the Convention should come into operation, every dollar due on what is known as the Alabama claims will be recovered."

##### CANADA.

A despatch from Quebec in the New York papers of the 26th ult. states that a paper called the *New Idea*, advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States, and published in Vermont, is circulating extensively in and about Quebec. It is printed partly in French and partly in English.

The same despatch states that at St. Henry, a place nine miles from Quebec, two French gentlemen have been arrested, at the instance of the parish priest, charged with selling copies of the New Testament. One was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 5*fr.* and costs. "Influential gentlemen," the despatch adds, "are determined to have the matter fully investigated, and legal measures taken against all concerned in the extraordinary proceeding."

##### CUBA.

Fighting continues in Cuba, and the insurgents under General Jordan have taken Holguin. General Caballero de Rodas is pursuing a conciliatory course with the insurgents. He is, however, at the same time, preparing for a vigorous campaign, should that be considered necessary, by thoroughly re-organising the Spanish forces.

##### JAPAN.

The Japanese House of Representatives was opened on the 7th of the third month (April 18), 1869. The Imperial Message to the House was as follows:—"Being on the point of visiting our eastern capital, we have convened the nobles of our Court and the various Princes in order to consult them upon the means of establishing



the foundations of peaceful government. The laws and institutions are the basis of government. The petitions of the people at large cannot be lightly decided. It has been reported to us that brief rules and regulations have been fixed upon for the Parliament, and it seems good to us that the House should be opened at once. We exhort you to respect the laws of the House, to lay aside all private and selfish considerations, to conduct your debates with minuteness and firmness; above all things, to take the laws of our ancestors as a basis. Adapt yourselves to the feelings of men and to the spirit of the times. Distinguish clearly between those matters which are of immediate importance and those which may be delayed—between things which are less urgent and those which are pressing; in your several capacities, argue with careful attention. When the results of your debates are communicated to us, it shall be our duty to confirm them."

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A letter published in a Port Elizabeth paper states that the prospects of the Cape gold-fields are improving. A reef of quartz had been reached at a depth of 16 ft., which two experienced Australian diggers declared to be as fine as they had ever seen. A little of the quartz was crushed with a stamper, and was found to contain a good deal of gold. The gold could be seen in it before it was broken up. A deep shaft, supposed to have been sunk years ago, but when or by whom no one could tell, had been discovered.

**THE TRADES UNION BILL.**—Mr. Frederick Harrison writes a long letter to the *Star* in justification of the principle of the bill, which he says is misunderstood by the public. He points out that the bill is not promoted by the unions, but is an independent attempt to settle the question, which has been offered to the unions, and which they, after long discussion, have frankly accepted. The public will be the greatest gainers by the bill, for it will give them guarantees for good conduct in unionism which they have never yet had. Most of the evils of unionism, and most of the opposition it arouses, have been due to the total want of publicity and legal recognition. The unions were, in the eye of the law, hole-in-the-corner combinations, which there were no means of getting at and no means of controlling. Now this bill, for the first time, would give the public adequate security that their affairs were conducted in an open and legal manner. The conflict of opinion among the Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday, affords Mr. Harrison an argument for the necessity of legislation. Two of the Judges, he points out (including the Chief Justice), thought that the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society was an illegal society, and therefore could not prosecute; two of them thought it was legal, and could. It is obvious that the actual rights of the Amalgamated Society in law are a profound puzzle, and nothing but an act of Parliament can clear up the doubt. If the Chief Justice is right, the Amalgamated Carpenters are an illegal body. If they are, every union in the kingdom is. And as an illegal body can have no rights to property in law, it is a simple quibble to say that the property of the unions is amply protected.

**DEATH OF A SWEDISH PEABODY.**—The town of Gothenburg has to lament the death of Mr. Sven Konström, who died, on the 26th ult., aged seventy-six, and who, from the magnificence of his gifts to the town and the good he has done, deserves the name of the "Peabody of Gothenburg." Born of parents in poor circumstances, he had by his industry and perseverance acquired a very considerable fortune, and become of the most respected members of society in Gothenburg. His will, which was opened on June 29, shows that his fortune amounts to upwards three million riksdollars. The bulk of this he has left to his brother, Mr. A. Konström, of Koblister. One million and a half has been bequeathed to the town of Gothenburg for various useful purposes. Among his legacies may be mentioned the following:—15,000 rgs. to the University of Uppsala, and the same sum to that of Lund; 45,000 rgs. to the Commercial Society of Gothenburg, 20,000 rgs. to the Pension Fund for Aged Domestic, 10,000 rgs. to the Reformatory for Children at Hisingen, 10,000 rgs. to the almshouses of Gothenburg, 10,000 rgs. to the Chalmers School, 10,000 rgs. to the Museum of Gothenburg, 10,000 rgs. to the Hospital for Incurables, 2000 rgs. to the Children's Hospital, 7500 rgs. to the Freemasons' Home for Children, 5000 rgs. to the Infant School, 5000 rgs. to the society of "The Friends of the Poor," 5000 rgs. to the Children's Home of Gothenburg, 15,000 rgs. to the school at Carlstad; 10,000 rgs. to the parish of Bolstad, his birthplace; and 5000 rgs. to the parish of Svanskog, besides a great number of legacies to friends. He was unmarried and has left no near relations, except his brother. He was a knight of the order of the North Star.

**PREPARATIONS FOR THE "TWELFTH" IN ULSTER.**—The *Belfast News Letter* says:—"It is expected, from the various preparations for an effective display in Coleraine, that the anniversary of the 12th of July this year will be celebrated with more than usual heartiness. The brethren are to assemble at a convenient distance from the town, which is to be decorated with garlands and banners. Captain William Madden, one of the principal Orange leaders of Monaghan, in an address to his 'brethren' of that county, in prospect of the 'Twelfth,' exhorts them to 'give no handle and no excuse to enable them (the Government) to carry out their base designs' of 'legislating against our glorious society.' He bids them meet in a legal way, and show by their numbers and expressed determination their aversion to the Church bill. If they decide on open-air meeting, his advice is that they should keep together, and not invite attack by the smallness of their numbers. They are studiously to avoid giving offence to the Roman Catholics. He points out to them what they may do legally; they may march along the roads to their places of meeting with music, so long as they do not play party tunes, or unfurl banners, or wear sashes. They may exhibit colours, wear sashes, and play any tune they like in any field the property of a private individual. They must furl the flags before leaving their meeting. They are not to use party expressions. He adds:—"We have little to rejoice about at present except the memory of the past, with hopes for the future that God may help us, the Orangemen and Protestants of Ireland, to quit ourselves like men when the day of trial comes, as come it will before long is my firm belief; therefore, let me say in conclusion, in the words of Cromwell, 'Put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry!'"

**WHO IS HIS BISHOP?**—The subjoined advertisement, which, for downright unblinking, money-clutching impudence, beats anything of the kind that we ever remember having seen, appeared in the *Times* a few mornings since:—"The Trustees of a Small Country Living are prepared to Appoint a Rector. He must not be under seventy-five, with unexceptionable references. Gross income about £300 a year; population 150. Good house and garden. Church recently restored. Apply to Clericus, Messrs. F. Smith and Co., 13, Southampton-street, Strand, London, W.C." Really, such a scandalous, yet withal racy bid almost baffles comment! Analysed, it involves—1. A rare opening for veterans who have outlived the Gospel age to negotiate with trustees who have also outlived its precepts. 2. An implication, by the allusion to "unexceptionable references," that the whole business is such a dirty bit of jobbery that none but very questionable veterans will apply. 3. An admission that the 150 precious souls thus hawked about in the market are of little value, when weighed against the interests of the young gentleman for whom the "thing" is evidently being kept open. How can a worn-out old man of nearly eighty years of age be equal to the energy and activity required, even to look after the care of £150 souls. 4. A hint that if his life is to be short, it is at least to be a merry one! Gross income, £300 a year! Good house and garden! Poor old applicant! Lord somebody, or nobody, we really forget his name, said the other day in debate that no Bishop could possibly live on less than £5000 a year. Why does he not get the address of "Clericus," and talk the matter over? When a poor old Curate, "over seventy-five," is supposed to jump at £300, surely they might find ample material for a very spirited and entertaining conversation.—*Tomahawk.*

**METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.**—Attention is drawn to the lack of accommodation for the working classes, and to the imposition of prohibitory fares, in the midsummer quarterly report of the Conservative Land Society in the following extract:—"One material question connected with the metropolitan and suburban building calls for special reference. The executive committee have at various times made strenuous exertions to impress on railway companies the importance of devising means to secure for the inhabitants of the outlying districts of the metropolis cheap and regular accommodation. It has come under the observation of the board that wherever inducement was held out of moderate railway fares and early trains the traffic increased materially, as building was extended to within a reasonable distance from the stations. Whenever a railway company has increased the fares and decreased the accommodation, the development of a neighbourhood has suddenly ceased. In the eastern suburbs, an increase of charges, particularly for the working classes, was succeeded by such a diminution of the number of passengers, for which the raised tariff could not possibly compensate, that the companies returned to the old scale of fares, and the movement for building progress was renewed. It is impossible to mistake the effect produced by even the smallest percentage being added to a pre-existing scale of fares. The executive committee are more strongly urged to refer, in the present report, to this vital question, for the artisans, of railroad accommodation, as the wholesale destruction of the dwellings of working men is constantly recurring. For a time there seemed to be a cessation in the pulling down of houses; but the vast changes and improvements in town now being carried on and in contemplation must drive vast numbers of persons to distances from London and render railway travelling a necessity for those classes whose callings are in the metropolis. Early and cheap trains must sooner or later prove remunerative to the railway companies. By imposing prohibitory fares they stop progress in the suburban districts, and thus diminish the prospects of creating traffic."

#### FRENCH POLITICS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Wednesday, says:—

"The rumours flying about for some days in the Salle des Pas Perdus and committee-rooms of the Legislative Chambers strike one as precursors of the coming change in the policy, and probably in the personnel, of the Cabinet, which now seems inevitable. One of these was that a decree was before the Emperor, and only awaited his signature, to convoke the Senate with the view of abrogating the 44th Article of the Constitution, which disqualifies Ministers from sitting as Deputies. Moreover, it was stated that an article of a very liberal character, indicating the nature of the resolutions contemplated by the Emperor, was prepared for insertion in a Government paper, but withdrawn for the moment. New names, among them not a few of the most devoted adherents of the Government, are added to those who demand that the country should be intimately associated in the direction of public affairs; and this cannot well be without Ministerial responsibility and without the Legislative Chamber electing its own President and regulating its communications with the Executive. The movement is going on, and cannot be arrested even by M. Rouher. Those only who have often seen the Legislative Chamber in previous Sessions can realise the change it has undergone, though it is hardly yet constituted. In the hall of the debates and in the committee-rooms one looks in vain for the numerous, serious, and highly-disciplined majority who in other days never fell back before the desperate charges of the irreconcilable Left, nor were ever moved by the irregular fire of the Independents. On the right of the President there is now more than one vacant seat; some rows are nearly deserted, and on the faces of those who still cling to M. Rouher there is manifest the consciousness of their weakness. During the latter part of last Session, though the majority had already begun to shake, yet it still could be organised; it had its committees and coteries; and on critical occasions it respected the 'whips,' whose duty it was to prevent desertion. But now that old majority is not to be found. It has, indeed, much of the old numerical strength, but its moral force is seriously damaged, if not quite gone. The change is equally remarkable on the other side of the Chamber. The Opposition is respectable, if not formidable, both in number and talent. Those who always opposed are reinforced by the new 'irreconcilables,' and by those who, though faithful to Imperial institutions, insist upon their being more liberal. This body, headed by men of fair experience in Parliamentary tactics, is made up of fractions who, though divided on what they call questions of principle, are united by their common hostility to a despotic Minister. The Constitutional party, as distinguished from the Reactionary on one hand and the Revolutionary on the other, are alive to the responsibility that devolves upon them; and so soon as the Chamber gets fairly into working order they will set themselves to form a constitutional majority, and prevent the new tendencies from turning against the empire."

"It is ominous that M. Rouher seems to be shunned, except by one or two of his colleagues—at all events, he is not, as he used to be, attended by obsequious followers overjoyed at a kind word or a smile of recognition. It was whispered a day or two ago that he had given notice to quit to the tenant of a handsome hotel he owns in the Champs Elysées, as if he were sure of going soon to occupy it himself. Even now, at the first signs of his decline, the crowd of intimates is sensibly thinned; and the moment it is known that fortune has really abandoned him they will vanish like spirits at the break of day."

"There has been some divergence of opinion among the deputies of the majority who were invited to sign the demand of interpellation of the Tiers Parti as originally worded. There was a good deal of negotiation between them on Monday, the former making it a condition that a paragraph should be added expressly reserving the responsibility of the Emperor. This was refused, after a good deal of delay and hesitation, during which the form, as adopted on Sunday, and which I have already mentioned, received fresh and important adhesions, among others that of the Duke de Mouchy, husband of Princess Murat. Those who had stood out then yielded, and in the course of Monday evening there were ninety signatures, the last, not least, that of Baron de Mackau, the correspondent of the Emperor. Yesterday more than ten new names were added, making the total over a hundred. The Minister of State and some of his colleagues went to St. Cloud to-day for an audience with the Emperor. They are not mistaken as to the real meaning of the interpellation; indeed, the demand for the formation of a responsible Ministry signifies a change of Ministry. The objects of the second paragraph of the interpellation are the re-establishment of the Address, a modification of the right of amendment, the right of each member to put questions, and the right of the Chamber to vote orders of the day, with the motives for such vote specified."

#### BANQUET AT TRINITY HOUSE.

The banquet at Trinity House last Saturday night was attended by a great many distinguished men and some very clever speakers, but the speaking was not of a sort to require much notice, although it fills more than three columns of the *Times*. The Prince of Wales presided, in the absence of his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, and proposed the usual toasts from the chair. Mr. Cardwell was the first of the Ministers to rise, and he was followed by Mr. Childers. Then came the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who responded for the House of Commons. He bespoke the sympathy of the company for the House of Commons as a suffering body. "I dare say," said Mr. Lowe, "some of you may have seen a poet reading the first criticism of his work in some review, and you have watched the expression of his countenance as he perused the candid criticism. Some of you may have seen a painter standing unknown to those around him at the exhibition of the Academy, and hearing the not very flattering comments that are made on his picture; or you may have seen a clergyman listening to observations on his sermon more candid than polite; and in this position the House of Commons is just placed at this moment. We had flattered ourselves that we had done a great work. We traced a broad and clear outline—we laid in what we believed to be neutral tints. We took infinite pains and labour with our performance, and satisfied ourselves with its thoroughly artistic character. But now we are subjected to an excruciating ordeal. We see our performance reviewed by no friendly eyes, criticised, altered, and remodelled according to the notions of our critics. The neutral tints disappear and give place to the most violent lights and shades. The clear and definite outline we had drawn becomes blurred and indistinct—all sorts of, I will not say, tricks and experiments, are tried on our performance, and we are compelled to stand by, our arms folded, to watch this excruciating process without being allowed to interpose a word. That is no doubt a painful position for the House of Commons to be in; but the darkest night is nearest the dawn, and we console ourselves with the reflection that after these alterations have been made in our performance it will return to us, and we shall have to give it the final touch, and we are not without hope that we may be enabled to repair what has been blurred, to restore the outline, and make the picture, if not exactly the same as before, yet so much the same as to be satisfactory in all points of view. That such may be the result of this very remarkable production I have no doubt you will join with me in anticipating."

Mr. Disraeli's speech, in reply to "The Honorary Brethren" (which hardly exceeds twenty lines), was spoken at Mr. Lowe. Addressing the Deputy-Master, Sir Frederick Arrow, the right hon. gentleman said:—"Perhaps, Sir, in the execution of some of your duties you may at times experience cares and anxieties not less than those which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has, with so much tact and taste, recalled to our recollection; and sure I am you will feel this—whatever may be your public duties, you may encounter them successfully with the temper and forbearance which generally in public affairs meet their due reward; and you will feel sure in the transactions of public life that there is no wise

rule that it is more sedulously our duty to observe than this—that it is unwise to introduce difficult subjects upon which men may differ when it is unnecessary to obtrude them on public notice."

Mr. Gladstone's remarks in response to the toast of the Queen's Ministers were certainly not open to Mr. Disraeli's criticism. The Premier confined himself to such safe topics as the good deeds of the Trinity House, and only wished for himself and his colleagues that they might be as happy as the years or weeks run round—for (he added) the existence of a Government may often be measured by weeks as well as years—in escaping criticism and acquiring confidence as had been the excellent and distinguished men intrusted with the conduct of the affairs of this important corporation. Mr. Bright, too, though he spoke at some length, confined himself pretty much to expatiating on the greatness of British commerce, and extolling beacons, buoys, lighthouses, and life-boats.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT.**—The following letter has been received by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Walsall:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, July 2, 1869.—Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 1st inst., enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of Nonconformist and Wesleyan ministers at Walsall, to the effect that the endowment of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics in the shape of glebes, manors, and otherwise, would be in direct opposition to the leading principles of the Irish Church Bill and a violation of religious equality. Mr. Gladstone desires me to request that you will observe that the plans in question have neither originated with nor found countenance from her Majesty's Government.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ALGERNON WEST.—Rev. A. Gordon, LL.D."

#### NAPOLEON III. AT CHALONS AND BEAUVAIS.

##### THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

The Emperor's arrival at the camp created immense enthusiasm. He was received at the Chalons terminus by Marshal Bazaine, several Generals, and the Etat-Major. The Prince rode with his father, who, on alighting from his horse at head-quarters, personally invited each of the Generals who had escorted them from the terminus to dine with him that evening. During dinner the military bands alternately played on the lawn in front of the Emperor's quarters. As eight o'clock struck a signal-gun was heard. The Emperor, over whose shoulders an aide-de-camp threw a cloak, the Prince Imperial, Marshals Niel and Bazaine, and the company in general, rose from the table and went out on the *perron*. Suddenly the horizon crimsoned; a swaying line of light, caused by the wind-tossed flames of the thousand torches borne by the several regiments marching on from their distant encampments, glided towards the Emperor's quarters—not without noise, however, for every band, even the fifes, drums, and trumpets, joined in executing Bouet's "Retraite de Crimée." This mass of light for an instant formed in one vast sheet of flame opposite the Emperor; then, each torch-bearer making a semi-halt, the regiments disappeared in the various directions of their several bivouacs in trails of light, which as they receded in the distance became extinguished. As the last note of music died on the ear, so had the flame of the last torch vanished, and the great camp was again shrouded in night.

On Friday, the 25th ult., the Emperor reviewed the whole of the corps in the camp at Chalons, previous to his Majesty's return to Paris. The recent visit to this permanent military station appears to have been characterised by the experiments made with firearms, and field manoeuvre calculations in accordance with the same. The Sovereign entertained a certain number of officers at his table daily, and no doubt invited fresh regard and renewed devotion from an army which is thoroughly Bonapartist and proud of Napoleon III. As our readers are already aware, the Emperor made a speech in proposing a toast to the army on one of these festive occasions, an incident depicted in one of our Engravings. He made no speech on the occasion of the last visit, when Europe was agitated and full of suspicion. On the recent occasion the elected of the French nation appears to have desired to revive the associations of the army with the battles he won when for the first time he put himself at the head of an army always proud to be commanded by a Napoleon. Marshal Bazaine, in congratulating his Majesty on the Solferino victory, took occasion to add how the army was devoted to the Emperor and his dynasty, and then followed—"Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!" The substance of the Emperor's speech has already appeared in our columns. The remainder of our Illustrations represent his Majesty's tent, which was furnished in the plainest manner possible; the grand review and sham fight referred to above; and the Prince Imperial playing croquet with certain young officers on a lawn in the camp.

##### AT BEAUVAIS.

A correspondent, who wrote on Sunday, June 27, in describing the late visit of the Emperor and Empress to Beauvais, says:—"For the last eight days this locality—the birthplace of the celebrated Jeanne Hachette, and which, in 1443, was besieged by the British troops—has been literally invaded by farmers, agriculturists, and merchants from every part of the Department de l'Oise. Hotels—and there are many here—as well as lodging-houses, are occupied from the *rez-de-chaussée* to the roof. Not only have all this population crowded here to visit the agricultural, industrial, and horticultural shows, which are certainly well worth visit; it has flocked to this city to *fêter* the Imperial family, and *surtout* to hear what the Emperor would say, for everybody expected a speech—the Parisians especially, who arrived here this morning by thousands. Louis Napoleon had not been here for eighteen years—that is, since 1851—when he was President of the Republic. The Empress had never before resorted to this city. You may therefore imagine how anxious the Beauvaisiens and Beauvaisiennes were to see the Emperor again and to make the acquaintance of 'l'Héroïne d'Amiens,' as she is here denominated. A curious fact which I must not omit mentioning is that the omnibuses and diligences were all transformed into dormitories, and even into these improvised bed-rooms one was only admitted by paying three francs. Sixty thousand persons arrived by the early trains this morning, to which number must be added about eight thousand firemen. I owe these details to an official. As early as four in the morning I was awake by the sound of the preparations made for the day's festivities. The streets are excessively narrow, of which peculiarity the inhabitants took advantage to hang across them wreaths of ivy, moss, and roses, which formed a flowery decoration pleasant to the eye, and excessively graceful. Throughout the streets trees, or rather branches of trees, were cut, and planted in imitation of avenues. Their Majesties arrived precisely at two at the station, where they were received by the military and civil authorities. The Mayor, M. Petithomme, presented to the Emperor the keys of the city, at the same time recalling to his Majesty that the first time he had visited Beauvais was on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Jeanne Hachette, eighteen years ago. To this the Emperor replied in a few words, stating that he had then come to pay homage to courage, whilst on this occasion he came to pay homage to industry. After this the cortège drove up to the cathedral. I must not omit to say that a deputation of young peasant girls, all clad in white, were assembled at the station to present a bouquet to her Majesty, who was attired in green silk, adorned with a profusion of white lace. Thanks to the kindness of the Préfet, I had a reserved seat in the *enceinte* of the immense tent erected outside the Hôtel de Ville, and facing the statue of Jeanne Hachette. Thus I saw at three different times the procession, which was preceded by the Préfet's carriage, occupied by himself and the Mayor. The crowds of peasants which lined the streets, perceiving this carriage first, mistook the Préfet for the Emperor, received him with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' whilst the pompiers, equally loyal but mistaken, set about beating their drums and presenting arms, which created much hilarity amongst us. The Emperor and his suite occupied four carriages *à la Daumont*, immediately followed by that of the Duke and Duchess of Mouchy, the latter dressed in lilac, and





THE MAYOR OF BEAUVAIS PRESENTING THE KEYS OF THE TOWN TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

looking extremely handsome. On the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville not only was the square densely thronged, but every window was filled with spectators, and the very roofs were covered by the enthusiastic inhabitants. On each appearance of the Emperor the cheers were so vociferous and *accentués* that his Majesty stood up in his carriage, bowing and smiling, and evidently much gratified at this ovation. As the cortège moved along, showers of rose-leaves were flung from the

windows into the Imperial carriage, which produced a very picturesque and novel effect. The tent where the distribution of prizes took place was furnished with gilt arm-chairs, covered with beautiful specimens of the Beauvais tapestry, which in value stands next to that of the Gobelins. As soon as the members of the Imperial party had taken their places on the estrade, the Emperor distributed the prizes to the farmers and the successful exhibitors. The first prize was a splendid vase in silver, sur-

mounted by a statuette representing Agriculture. I saw the Empress beckoning to the Bishop, a good-looking old gentleman, who obeyed the summons as quickly as his years permitted, and she presented him to the Emperor, who immediately bestowed on him the cross of officer of the Legion of Honour. Several other crosses and medals were then given by his Majesty to officers of the army. Those won by privates excited loud and repeated cheers."



THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CAMP AT CHÂLONS: HIS MAJESTY PROPOSING A TOAST TO THE FRENCH ARMY.





THE CAMP AT CHALONS: GRAND REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT IN PRESENCE OF THE EMPEROR.



## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The first amendment of importance with which the House was called upon to deal in Committee on the Irish Church Bill was a proposal by the Marquis of SALISBURY to relieve the new Church body from the payment of the building charges due upon glebe-houses; and this, after a short discussion, was carried by a majority of 144-213 to 69. The Duke of CLEVELAND's amendment upon clause 27, requiring the provision of suitable residences and glebes of ten acres each for Roman Catholic priests and Presbyterian ministers, gave rise to a long and, in one sense, complicated discussion. It was opposed by Earl GRANVILLE, on the part of the Government; and by Lord CAIRNS, as involving a concurrent endowment, which was utterly at variance with the principle of the bill and opposed to the declared opinion of the House of Commons and of the constituencies; while it was supported by some Liberal peers and by the Marquis of SALISBURY, on the ground that the national opinion had not been declared against concurrent endowment, or was, at all events, wavering upon the point, and that the acceptance of that principle was the only means by which this could be made a measure of real conciliation to Ireland. Earl RUSSELL and the Bishop of OXFORD both supported the amendment. The noble Earl rested his argument mainly upon the conciliatory effect of the proposal; while the right rev. prelate principally applied himself to combating the idea that the provision which it involved was at all in the nature of an endowment. Lord DENBIGH opposed the amendment; because, while recognising the justice of the proposal, he was convinced that it would not prove acceptable to the country, and, if introduced by their Lordships, would peril a great and desirable measure of reform. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, on the contrary, preferred "the real scheme" of applying the surplus, developed by the Duke of Cleveland, to the "sham scheme" of the Government, and therefore supported the amendment. When their Lordships divided, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 83-146 to 113.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting of the House, the Assessed Rates Bill was considered as amended, and the limits of composition were fixed at a rateable value of £20 in London, £13 in Liverpool, £10 in Manchester and Birmingham, and £8 in all other places.

In Committee upon the University Tests Bill, Sir R. PALMER did not obtain sufficient approval of the declaration he proposed to require from lay professors and tutors to encourage him to go to a division; but he succeeded in inserting a clause providing that the Act shall not interfere with the established system of religious instruction, worship, and discipline. Mr. FAWCETT moved a clause enabling the majority of the Fellows of any college or hall, in meeting assembled, to amend or repeal any statute imposing religious tests or disabilities; but the proposal was resisted by Sir J. Coleridge, Mr. Bouvier, and others, and, upon a division, was rejected by a majority of 87-234 to 147.

After this bill had passed through Committee, the short remainder of the sitting—about twenty minutes—was occupied with considering the clauses of the Contagious Diseases in Animals (No. 2) Bill.

In the evening the House met only to be counted out.

MONDAY, JULY 5.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Before the House got into Committee upon the Irish Church Bill, notice was given of two amendments, which will again bring under the notice of the Peers the questions of endowment and concurrent endowment. In clause 68 Lord Lifford is to move the introduction of a provision for giving glebes to Roman Catholic priests and Presbyterian ministers; and, upon the report, the Marquis of Clanricarde, acting in a similar spirit, but in an opposite direction, will propose the re-insertion in clause 27 of the words requiring from the Church body the payment of all building charges due upon glebe houses.

In Committee, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved an amendment in clause 29 abolishing the limit of 1660 as applied to private endowments; but, upon receiving an intimation that the Government would be willing to pay a lump sum of £500,000, he allowed the consideration of the question to be postponed till a future day. Another amendment, proposed by the most rev. prelate in the same clause, reserving to the Church what are generally known as "the Ulster glebes," which are at present held under grants from Queen Elizabeth and King James I., led to a much more protracted discussion. It was opposed by the Government as having the effect of treating as a private endowment what was really a public provision, and ought to be dealt with on the same principle as any other part of the property of the Church; and by Earl GREY, on the ground that, glad as he should be to leave this provision to the Church, he could reconcile such a disposition of it with the decision which the House came to on Friday night upon the subject of concurrent endowment. The result of a division was that the amendment was carried by a majority of 50-105 to 55.

The next amendment of importance was a proposal by Lord FITZWALTER to omit clause 41, which repeals the Acts relating to Maynooth, and provides compensation for the professors and others interested in that institution; but this suggestion was scarcely seriously entertained, and upon a division the clause was retained in the bill by a majority of 124-146 to 22. Some five-and-twenty sections were disposed of without difficulty, and when the clauses referring to the application of the surplus were reached their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. MONSELL said, in answer to the Lord Mayor, that about 1800 emigrants were wanting to complete the number to be sent out to Western Australia at the expense of the Imperial Government, under the agreement made with the Governor of the colony.

Mr. CARDWELL said, in reply to Mr. P. W. Martin, that, in consequence of representations that had lately been made, the quantity of gunpowder stored in the magazines at Upnor had been considerably reduced.

Other questions were answered in reference to the Fire Insurance Duties, the Commission on Naval Hospitals, the Ventilation of Prisons, and Bicycles in Hyde Park (which are to be permitted between eight and ten p.m.)

Mr. LOWE, in answer to Mr. L. Playfair, justified a passage in one of his recent speeches, in which he had said that none of the public money should be devoted to the erection of a statue to Faraday—"a private citizen, however illustrious."

Mr. VERNER gave notice of a question in reference to the instructions issued to the constabulary in the north of Ireland.

A discussion then took place on the motion for the second reading of the Dublin Freeman Bill, which was opposed by Sir F. HEYGATE. The second reading was, however, carried on a division by a majority of 120.

Mr. BENTINCK next called attention to the present defective arrangements for morning sittings, and Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, while admitting some of the evils complained of, said that what was wanted was more hours in the day, more days in the week, and more weeks in the year.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The further consideration of the Irish Church Bill having been resumed at clause 68, which provides for the appropriation of the surplus,

Lord CAIRNS, in moving that the surplus should be reserved for future application in the discretion of Parliament, explained that, as there was no definite plan of appropriation before their Lordships, and it would be several years ere a surplus could be realised, no harm could ensue from his proposal.

Lord GRANVILLE reminded the House that it had already by its amendments to previous clauses made a large inroad upon the surplus, though the Commissioners might by means of their borrowing powers realise a considerable portion within eighteen months. To hold the fund up as a bone of contention for any length of time would be a most unfortunate thing, and it would be highly prejudicial to the Irish Church itself, if, in the process of reorganisation, its energies were crippled by expectations of obtaining any benefit from this fund.

Lord MALMESBURY supported the amendment on the ground that it would afford time for consideration, and for public opinion to pronounce possibly in favour of "concurrent endowment."

The Duke of CLEVELAND believed that there were symptoms of a change in public opinion on the subject of concurrent endowment. The specific proposal in the bill had no reason or advantage to recommend it, and he saw no harm whatever in the fund being held over by Parliament to dispose of as might seem fit to it hereafter.

The Duke of ARGYLL emphatically warned the previous speaker that the Government were resolute in their determination to oppose the principle of concurrent endowment. He also pointed out that the amendment had the effect of uniting in its support not only those who were, but also many of those who were not, in favour of the Duke of Cleveland's scheme.

The Marquis of SALISBURY strongly objected to such a valuable fund being recklessly thrown away, as must be the result under the proposal of the Government. Criticising the professions of members of the Government, that individually they were favourable to concurrent endowment but that under present circumstances that was impossible, he remarked that the obvious inference from such language was that they must wait until it was possible.

Lord KIMBERLEY appealed to their Lordships to be content with the amendments they had already effected in the bill, and not to forfeit them by making it impossible for the Commons to accept the bill when it was returned on their hands.

Lord Grey having spoken in favour of the amendment, and Lord

Granville having added his entreaties to those of Lord Kimberley, that their Lordships would proceed with caution and well consider their determination, a division was called, which resulted in the adoption of the amendment by 160 to 23. The clause so altered was therefore ordered to stand part of the bill.

A clause proposed by Lord Stanhope retaining the tithes of Carlingford for the Armagh observatory, and a proviso to clause 62, moved by the Bishop of Oxford, securing to the ordained clergy of the Irish Church the same status and privileges as those possessed by the Scottish Episcopal clergy, were postponed until the report. The interpretation and other technical clauses were subsequently agreed to.

Their Lordships next proceeded to consider postponed clauses, beginning with the nineteenth, which, on the motion of Lord CAIRNS, was amended by adding a power to the Established Church to meet in convocation or general assembly, representing the clergy and laity of the several dioceses, for the purpose of reorganising the Church before the time of disestablishment had arrived. Clause 20 the Archbishop of DUBLIN proposed to amend by providing that no alteration in the doctrines or formularies of the disestablished Church should be binding on any ordained minister who had expressed his dissent within six months; and, although the Lord CHANCELLOR objected to the amendment that it would operate as an invitation to schism and dissent, and exhorted the most rev. prelate, in the interests of the Church itself, not to press it further, it was ultimately agreed to. The other two postponed clauses, 21 and 22, were also affirmed, with some verbal changes; and, the preamble having been amended so as to harmonise with the sixty-eighth clause in its altered form, by reserving the surplus for the future appropriation of Parliament, the bill was passed through Committee, and ordered to be reported on Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS BILL.

At the morning sitting, the House went into Committee on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, and Mr. READ moved an amendment on clause 15 (which gives power to the Privy Council to define the limits of the ports at which cattle are permitted to be landed), which would have the effect of greatly restricting the movements of foreign cattle and considerably lengthening the time during which it would be necessary for animals to have been free from disease in order to secure exemption from slaughter. The amendment was defeated, after a long discussion, by a majority of 58.

## LANDLORD INTIMIDATION IN WALES.

Mr. H. RICHARD, at the evening sitting, in a speech of considerable length, called attention to various oppressive acts committed by Welsh landlords on their tenants at the last election. The honourable gentleman quoted documentary evidence in support of the statements he made, and vindicated the Nonconformists of Wales against aspersions which had been cast upon them. Mr. Richard concluded with a motion which stigmatised the conduct of the landlords in question as unprecedented and unconstitutional.

Mr. O. MORGAN, in seconding the motion, alluded especially to the proceedings of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

Mr. LEATHAM supported the motion.

Mr. SCURFIELD, Mr. WYNN, Colonel STEPNAY, Sir T. LLOYD, Mr. BRUCE, and other members took part in the subsequent debate.

Mr. BRUCE complimented the member for Merthyr upon the ability with which he had brought forward the subject, but appealed to him not to divide the House.

The motion, in accordance with this suggestion, was withdrawn.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN AND WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS raised a discussion on the removal of Roman Catholic children from workhouses to schools of their own.

His motion was defeated on a division.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## QUESTIONS.

Mr. MONSELL stated, in reply to Mr. R. Fowler, that in the existing state of things it was deemed advisable to allow both the Kaffirs and the inhabitants of the Transvaal Republic to obtain supplies of arms and ammunition.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said, in answer to Mr. Downing, the Sheriff for Monaghan, whose jury panel at the last assizes was quashed on the ground of partiality, was still in office, and had declined to remove the Sub-Sheriff by whom the panel was returned, and that the matter was in course of investigation by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant.

## THE TRADES UNION BILL.

Mr. T. HUGHES, in moving the second reading of the Trades Union Bill, denied that trades unions—when strikes could be avoided—were favourable to them; or that these operations had the effect of driving trade out of the country. He declined to enter at length into the clauses, as the bill is not to be pressed further in the present Session. These societies, he submitted, deserved well of the country, in consequence of the money expended by them for benevolent purposes.

The motion for the second reading was seconded by Mr. MUNDELLA.

Mr. BRASSEY considered that the result of trade combinations had been more favourable to the employer than to the labouring classes, far greater advantages having been conferred on those classes by the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand. He supported the second reading, and thought there should be concurrent legislation in reference to threats.

Mr. CHARLEY, Mr. PLATT, Mr. PLIMSOIL, Mr. E. POTTER, Sir C. W. DILKE, Mr. MUNDELLA, Lord GAIWAY, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. SAMUDA, Mr. BOHAM-CARTER, Lord J. MANNERS, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. HENLEY also spoke. The bill was read the second time.

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill and the Municipal Franchise Bill were severally read the second time.

## LIFE PEERAGES BILL.

Earl RUSSELL moved the third reading of this bill.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, in moving the rejection of the measure, maintained that neither the expediency nor necessity for the bill had been shown; and, in the absence of such proof, he protested against so vital a measure as would effect a vast change in the fundamental constitution of that House.

Lord LYVEDEN spoke in favour of the bill, believing that it would not effect so vast a change as to interfere with the constitution of that House.

Earl STANHOPE said, notwithstanding the objections to the bill he had heard, he still retained the opinion he formerly expressed that the bill ought to pass.

Earl GRANVILLE thought the House had advanced a stage beyond the time for the discussion of this bill. He thought a compromise had been come to on the question. But it was alleged that Mr. Bright's letter had made a difference. He did, however, most earnestly protest against that sort of omnipotence given to Mr. Bright by permitting any joke that he might be inclined to make to influence their Lordships to alter their determination.

Lord CAIRNS thought the benefits obtainable by this bill were too small to justify a great change in the Constitution, and that at this late period of the Session it would be unwise to send this bill down to the other House; and therefore he should support the amendment.

Earl Russell having replied,

Lord DENMAN opposed the bill, and thought that the introduction of twenty-eight life peers, who would doubtless be talking peers, would entirely alter the character of that House.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the third reading, 77; against it, 106; majority against the third reading, 29. The bill was consequently lost.

## THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill. After explaining the provisions of the bill, he said he must be understood as making his statement on the second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill. They proposed by that bill to abolish imprisonment for simple debt, but they provided that persons who contracted debts negligently or recklessly should be liable to a minimum of six weeks imprisonment, rising in degree with their criminality in fraud, concealment of property, or improperly making away with it. They proposed, however, to leave the Judges of the county courts the same powers up to £50, which they now possessed up to £20, of imprisoning a debtor up to six weeks for not obeying the order of the Court; but, in order to put that power in motion, the creditor must prove that since the order was made the debtor has had the power of paying the money and refused to do so.

After some discussion the bill was read the second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. OTWAY, in reply to Mr. Bazley, said the Spanish Government had expressed their readiness to enter into negotiations for a commercial treaty having for one of its bases a reduction in the duty on Spanish wines. It was now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE appealed to Sir Henry Bulwer to withdraw his motion for the production of the papers in reference to the Alabama claims, which stands on the paper for to-morrow, to which Sir Henry assented.

## SUPPLY.

On the report being brought up, Mr. DILLWYN moved that the vote for altering the edifices of the Houses of Parliament and decorating the walls of the central hall with mosaic-work be reduced by £5500.

After some discussion,

Mr. GLADSTONE said the principal question was as to contracts being entered into before a vote was taken for that particular service. He admitted there was a rule on the subject, but the rule was not an inflexible one, and it sometimes did happen the public service required that the general rule should not be observed; though, in his opinion, it would be as well if the House came to a definite understanding on this question, which,

he admitted, was a grave one. What had been done on the present occasion had been done in conformity with the practice of past years, though he was willing to admit it would be as well if the House prospectively decided on keeping a severe control over contracts. He would in the present case ask the House to accept a reduction of the votes to the extent asked, which he thought would satisfy the mover of the question before the House. He did not think the sanction of the Treasury was obtained before the contract was made.

Mr. W. HUNT said that if the present vote was suffered to pass there would be an end to the responsibility of the House over the control of the public expenditure.

Mr. LOWE said Mr. W. Hunt did the very thing he censured the Government for doing. He entered into a contract without the consent of Parliament.

Mr. W. HUNT explained that the charge was made under a mistake. The House divided—For the reduction, 97; against, 187; majority against the reduction, 90.

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## TO OUR READERS.

In consequence of some accident—no doubt a Post-Office blunder—our usual contribution from the writer of the "Inner Life of the House of Commons" has not reached us this week.



## CLASS OPINION.

ONE of the periodicals of the month, which may be taken to represent a good deal of effective public opinion, lays great stress upon the fact that "a bishop who spoke against the Irish Church Bill said that the true verdict rested with time and eternity, and that, disregarding the popular cry, he should vote against it." There is no doubt that large numbers of one's fellow-citizens sincerely believe the opinion of any clerical dignitary against a bill to abolish a clerical establishment must be of solemn and peculiar weight. But let us look at the facts.

The facts certainly point the other way. You take a man and fix him for life in the most exclusive and pronounced of all professions—once a priest always a priest. You lift him, step by step, from one post of honour to another in that profession. At every step of his upward path his interest in the rewards of the profession necessarily increases, and, almost inevitably, his *esprit de corps*. You surround him with people of the same profession, and out of it, in good society, who believe not only (as the majority of their countrymen believe) that Christianity is true, but that the maintenance of the institution to which they are attached is a most awful *sine qua non* of national social welfare. Gradually, by the necessity of the case, you create in him a deep stratum of artificial or superinduced opinion as to the value of his peculiar institution. He feels himself a part of it, and nearly all his interests, friendships, and aims are bound up with its continuance. At last you put the finishing touch to your work by setting this abnormally-trained and abnormally-placed man upon a throne and calling him a bishop. He naturally looks upon this as a reward of merit, takes his pay and his dignity as things in the course of nature, and feels himself absolutely and finally homologated, as the Scotch say, with the institution that confers both. He may be one of the best men that ever lived; he may have all the gifts which Paul affirmed were worthless in comparison with the grace of charity, all the graces which are second to charity, and all the charity which can dwarf graces and gifts; and yet the chances are a million to one that the superinduced mental habits of the man will make it absolutely impossible to see, think, or feel quite impartially about his own peculiar institution. All this is plain common sense, not cynicism. And yet what does a large mass of public opinion do? Having created this amorphous being, given him a special moral standpoint, a hat and an apron such as nobody else wears, and an environment that would dim the vision of an Aristides or a Phocion—this public opinion says that a bishop's view of the institution which gives him his very reason of existence is to be regarded with peculiar awe. It is something almost superhuman in its prestige! But can anything be more ridiculous? On all questions of the internal working of his peculiar institution—granted the institution—the opinion of a bishop has, of course, peculiar value. But on all questions of public policy, reaching directly or indirectly to his own reason of existence, it is perfectly obvious that a bias must be presumed and allowed for. A bishop must, like other men, have *les défauts de ses qualités*, and it is downright farce to pretend that he is to be listened to with special reverence upon questions relating more or less remotely to his own right to exist.

## STATUES.

Mr. Lowe is the real "terrible child" of the Cabinet. People complain, and not very wisely either, of the indiscreet frankness of Mr. Bright, but that is on the well-known principle of "Whip the dog out of church, and then whip him again for being no Christian." In his short tenure of office, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer has said more alarming and revolutionary things than Mr. Bright has said since he began his public career. The other night, in answer



to a solemn demand from Dr. Playfair that he would inform the House if he had really refused to "consent to the appropriation of public money towards the monument of a private citizen," he boldly avowed that he did make that very refusal. Not only that; he said, "I hold in my hand a list of the statues in London, and—passing by kings—I find that statues have been erected wholly or partly by Parliamentary grant in the exceptional cases of Lord Nelson and Sir John Franklin." We read that the irreverent expression "passing by kings" was received in the House of Commons with "laughter," but can scarcely believe that what really passed through the House was not a thrill of horror. Mr. Lowe went on to say that the practice of England had always been to make more of duty than of glory, and that a nation which was prodigal of its rewards was not in the ascending scale. And, horrible to state, this sentiment was received with "cheers."

There is no doubt that Mr. Lowe is right in saying that the State should not be expected to erect statues to private citizens, however illustrious; but one cannot help thinking—since Mr. Lowe is too acute a man really to rest a case upon a false distinction—that even now we have not got the whole of his thought frankly stated. Plainly, the distinction between a public and a private citizen is impossible of definition, and one would very much like to drive the right hon. gentleman into a corner by proposing a Parliamentary grant for a statue to some distinguished public man who has not yet been named for the honour. Will no member take upon himself the duty of drawing Mr. Lowe out by Socratic interpellations? Depend upon it, he is a sad heretic, if you could only put him through his political catechism; but he is quite shrewd enough to decline coming out of the clouds in order to be committed to the flames; so we must trust to chance for occasional glimpses into the penetralia of his creed.

### THE LOUNGER.

At the Islington County Court, on Tuesday last, the Registrar, Mr. Cheere, gave judgment in a case which he characterised as of special interest on account of the curious grouping of facts appearing in evidence. The case is quite a story in itself, and, as it has not been reported in any of the daily papers, so far as I know, perhaps you will allow me to recapitulate the leading facts. A Mr. Pendleton, a "watch-index maker" (not a watchmaker), many years since made for himself, as an amateur, a gold watch, and thereon engraved his name and address. He was unwise enough to take it, ten years ago, to a political meeting in Clerkenwell, where the possession was changed in due course. Mr. Pendleton applied in vain to the police, who advertised a most minute description, such as only a maker could furnish, in the *Hue and Cry*. No trace of the missing watch was found till a few weeks since, when a stranger called at Mr. Pendleton's place of business and handed to him his own gold watch to be repaired. The stranger, a Mr. Birnbaum, had thought it advisable that it should be repaired by the maker. Mr. Pendleton, upon thus finding his watch in his own hands once more, did what any honest man might fairly do, and insisted on retaining possession. Hence arose a suit. Mr. Birnbaum proved that the watch had been given to him by his brother, who, in turn, proved that he had bought it of an indiarubber merchant. The merchant came forward and deposed that he had purchased it of a watchmaker in the Walworth-road. The locality is curiously important to the sequel. The watchmaker appeared and testified that he had bought the watch at a sale of unredeemed pledges by auction in Gracechurch-street, in the city of London. Now, the law in such cases, that a sale by "market overt"—i.e., in public market—or in a shop "in the city of London," vests a right in the purchaser even to stolen goods, unless the thief be prosecuted to conviction; and here arose a curious problem for solution. The merchant had not sold the watch from a shop. The watchmaker had sold it from a shop, but at Walworth—beyond the City privilege. The auctioneer had sold it (if the evidence was conclusive) in the city of London. But is an auction-room a shop—or, otherwise, a market overt? Mr. Cheere adjourned the cause while he set industriously to work to solve this problem. Having ransacked the English text-books in vain, he sought the aid of an American work by Judge Storey "On the Sale of Personal Property." There he found what he wanted in the form of a reference to the original "Pawnbrokers' Act" of James I., cap. 21. There it is specially enacted that the sale of goods wrongfully obtained to a pawnbroker in London, or within two miles thereof, does not alter the property. So the Registrar held, firstly, that an auction-room is not a shop; secondly, if so, that the auctioneer sold as agent for the pawnbroker, on whom possession did not confer ownership. So Mr. Pendleton, who conclusively proved his title to his watch by production of the *Hue and Cry* with the description of it, was adjudged in the right to detain it.

### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

The *Cornhill Magazine* this month is singularly varied. There are capital papers on Andrew Marvell, on Iceland, and other topics. The essays by "A Cynic" are apparently intended to be an institution in this magazine, for here is an amusing one upon Useless Knowledge. Two or three sentences in particular caught my eye, "There is no room for the anthropophagi, and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders"—Preston John and the land of Eldorado have not so much as an unoccupied acre of land left to hold on by." It struck me at once that I had recently read something very like this, and, in fact I had. In a queer book, called "Chaucer's England," by a man named Browne, in a chapter entitled "Wonder, Knowledge, Belief, and Criticism," I find the following among other sentences rather similar to a few in the paper before me:—"In what corner of the world could Preston John now hide for long? or the anthropophagi and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders?" Of course there is nothing in this: it is a coincidence of no moment whatever, even if it is also a reminiscence; but one could not help noticing it.

Appropos of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I may note that the hint contained in the first number of the new series, and signed "An Ex-M.P.," with regard to the placing of shrubs along the river terrace of the Westminster Palace, has been carried out, as anybody may see who looks.

*Belgravia* contains some good matter. Mr. George Stott is a very thoughtful and admirable writer, whose hand I should like to recognise much more frequently in current literature. In a paper on "Intellect and Cruelty" he maintains that people with brains are, as a rule, incapable of intense cruelty unless they think the end they have in view cannot be obtained without it. There was a time when I should have agreed with this view; but my present opinion is that it will not stand the test of experience. It seems to me an undeniable fact that in a large proportion of the human race of all grades of intellect there is a tendency to inflict pain gratuitously—or, in other words, great numbers of our fellow-creatures, intellectual as well as unintellectual, are so constituted by nature that to inflict pain is in and by itself a source of pleasure. I have no more doubt of this, than I have that some people are born tall and some short.

I know, Mr. Editor, that it is not usual to notice books in this

particular portion of your Paper; but perhaps you will permit me for once to depart from ordinary practice that I may say a kind word about a little volume of poems which has just fallen into my hands. The book—which has apparently been printed for private circulation only, as it bears no publisher's name, and consequently does not challenge formal criticism—is entitled "Rhymes and Sonnets," the author being Mr. Robert C. F. Hannay, a younger brother of Mr. James Hannay, a gentleman well and favourably known in English literature, and for several years a contributor to your own columns. Your readers will therefore, I think, be pleased to learn that another member of the family evinces, though in modest, unassuming fashion, a taste for letters and a degree of talent that may yet add to the already high reputation of the name he bears. The little volume is in two divisions; first come a series of some twenty neat poems on a variety of subjects, chiefly domestic; and then follow thirty-three sonnets on themes suggested by the war in the Crimea, and entitled "Sebastopol Sonnets." The interest attaching to most of these last-mentioned poems has, perhaps, to some extent passed away, but that does not detract from the fine tone of feeling that pervades them; and of the "Rhymes," there are some on topics the interest of which never fades. Of this class, I may mention "Chatterbox," a piece that will be sure to touch the heart of every mother, and the hearts of many fathers too. This poem opens in these terms:—

I've a wee bit lassie, scarce three years old,  
With bonnie blue eyes and locks of gold;  
Spry as a squirrel, sly as a fox,  
And we've christened our darling Chatterbox.

And in justification of the name, we are told that you may

Stop the sea as it flows up the sand,  
Stop the wind with a wave of your hand,  
Stop the river that runs on the rocks,—  
I defy you to stop my Chatterbox.

Are there not Chatterboxes of this order to make glad some most households, and are not those households dull that lack them? I should like, however, if you can spare the space, to quote one entire piece, as a specimen of what Mr. Robert Hannay can do. It is entitled

### RED LEAVES.

The year is on the wane,  
Red leaves are scant on the trees,  
The fields are vacant of grain,  
A chill is over the seas.  
There are solemn memories  
Haunting the heart and brain;  
List to the wind on the roof, the plash of the dreary rain.

The year is wearing away,  
There's a crystal over the rills;  
Dead are the lilies of May,  
The purple heath of the hills.  
The little maiden chills,  
Amid shadows long and grey;  
List to the rain on the roof, the breeze on the window-sills.

Young was she and fair,  
With health in her sweet eyes;  
We have sore need of prayer,  
For beauty sickens and dies.  
'Twas a sorrowful season of sighs,  
When we missed the gleam of her hair;  
List to the wind on the roof, the rush of the rain from the skies.

The year will soon be dead,  
Desolate are the leas;  
The swallows long have fled  
To sunnier climes and seas.  
Pitiless blows the breeze,  
Pitiless are the skies;  
Did love forsake the world when death closed those fond eyes?

I may remark, in conclusion, that Mr. Hannay, like most young poets, is least successful in his most ambitious efforts; and I certainly do not think the opening piece, "Lathom House," altogether merits the place of honour assigned to it. Many who admire the heroic conduct of the lady who so gallantly defended Lord Derby's Lancashire mansion against the Roundheads will nevertheless perhaps be inclined to deem somewhat obsolete the political sentiments that permeate the poem. Still, there is no reason why Mr. Hannay should not have his leanings in politics as well as the rest of us; but, for my part, I like his home pieces by far the best, and hope to see something more in the same line from his pen by-and-by. It is proper to add, perhaps, that most of the poems here collected together had previously appeared in print.

AT THE CONCOURS REGIONAL AT BEAUVAIS, held lately, at which the Emperor and Empress were present, the first prize gold medal for steam-ploughing, and the first prize gold medal for steam road-rollers, were presented by the Emperor to English exhibitors, Messrs. Aveling and Porter.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE was laid on Wednesday of a new workhouse for the Huddersfield Union, which is to be erected at a cost of £24,000. With the hospital and infectious-wards, accommodation will be provided for more than 400 inmates.

A CONFERENCE, over which Earl Grosvenor presided, assembled on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to take measures for the better distribution of charity and for the repression of mendicancy. A scheme, which has been in successful operation in Blackheath and Marylebone, was submitted to the meeting and approved. A hope was expressed that similar organisations would shortly be in existence throughout the metropolis.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Persia, Mr. C. Alison, C.B., has arrived in London, charged, it is said, with diplomatic business. It is stated to be not unlikely that during Mr. Alison's present stay the Government will be assisted by his advice in forming some conclusion on the propriety of allowing British officers to be employed in drilling and officering the Persian army. Other questions also touching the extension of our friendly relations with the Shah will probably be settled in due course.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID AND BENEFIT OF DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—The new premises of this association, at 98, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, were opened on Thursday afternoon by the Earl of Shaftesbury in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen. Captain J. W. Watkins, the hon. secretary, read a statement of the committee, upon whom had devolved the conduct of the association. Lord Shaftesbury said he rejoiced at the growth of such institutions, the necessity for which could not be denied by anyone acquainted with the metropolis and the requirements of young women in the class of life of those for whose advantage the institution was established. He trusted that the Saturday half-holiday would be carried out amongst those young women. A luncheon terminated the proceedings.

PERMANENT CONSEQUENCES OF PROFLIGATE WAR EXPENDITURE AND PERIODICAL INVASION PANICS.—In an interesting paper on War Taxation recently read before the National Reform Union, at Manchester, Mr. William Stokes presented the following suggestive table, showing that the industry, trade, and manufactures of Great Britain are more shackled and burdened by needless taxation than those of any other nation:—

	National Debt.	Amount per Head.
1. Ducal Hesse .. ..	228,916	0 5 4
2. Sweden .. ..	4,114,880	1 0 0
3. Norway .. ..	1,854,157	1 1 10
4. Chili, South America ..	2,933,405	1 15 0
5. Prussia (1866) .. ..	42,123,064	1 15 8
6. Turkey .. ..	69,142,270	1 19 1
7. Oldenburg .. ..	621,585	2 1 2
8. Electoral Hesse .. ..	1,845,832	2 9 6
9. Brazil .. ..	30,762,289	3 1 3
10. Hanover .. ..	6,423,955	3 3 6
11. Russia .. ..	274,544,770	3 14 1
12. Württemberg .. ..	7,033,911	3 19 6
13. Saxony .. ..	9,912,049	4 4 10
14. Belgium .. ..	25,070,021	5 0 7
15. Brunswick .. ..	1,707,707	5 16 5
16. Bavaria .. ..	29,669,267	6 3 5
17. Baden .. ..	9,256,728	6 9 6
18. Austria .. ..	268,965,064	7 5 3
19. Denmark .. ..	14,862,465	8 18 9
20. Italy .. ..	211,503,298	9 8 3
21. Portugal .. ..	42,930,472	9 17 4
22. Spain .. ..	163,927,471	10 4 6
23. Greece .. ..	14,000,000	12 15 3
24. France .. ..	566,680,057	14 18 9
25. Hamburg .. ..	4,222,897	16 16 5
26. United States .. ..	579,880,391	18 18 9
27. Holland .. ..	81,790,799	21 17 10
28. Great Britain .. ..	797,031,630	26 10 0

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, with the Royal family at Windsor, and Prince and Princess Christian, will to-day leave for Osborne, and remain there till the middle of August. The Queen will then pay a second visit to Balmoral, and will not return to London before the last week of October or first week in November.

HER MAJESTY has indicated her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood on Mr. Peter Coats, whose many princely acts of liberality have rendered his name "a household word" in his native town of Paisley.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES opened the Lynn new dock on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses were presented with an address at the Townhall. The town was en fête.

PRINCESSES HELENA AND LOUISA, on Monday, distributed the prizes in connection with the Prince Consort's Windsor Association in the Home Park. The successful exhibitors received a prize in money, and a certificate with the Queen's signature attached.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is gazetted one of the Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Two sub-Lieutenants, named respectively Clark and Hodgson, are gazetted to the rank of Lieutenant, having been specially promoted for gallantry in cutting out an Arab slave-dhow at Zanzibar.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT is said to have the intention of creating a foreign legion, to be recruited in Europe, but principally in France. This corps will be in garrison at Suez and Ismail, and its special mission will be to guard the canal and the isthmus.

EARL FITZWILLIAM has given a large plot of ground, situated at Swinton Bridge, near Sheffield, for the site of a chapel for the Primitive Methodists.

THE EARL OF KELLIE was, on Wednesday, elected to fill the vacancy in the number of Scottish representative peers. The only Lords present were the Duke of Buccleuch and the newly-elected representative peer.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY PRESCOTT, K.C.B., one of the few men living who were present at the battle of Trafalgar, was, on Monday last, knocked down by a cab while crossing the road near Charing-cross. We are happy to state that the gallant Admiral, who received the prompt attention of Dr. Julius-Levy, has not sustained any serious injury.

GENERAL GARIBALDI has intimated to a friend in the north of England that he will visit this country during the present year.

THE HON. CHARLES SPRING RICE is to succeed Mr. James Murray as Assistant Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office. The Hon. C. Spring Rice has been in the Foreign Department since the year 1859, and was appointed a senior clerk in March, 1857.

PROFESSOR SYME, on account of ill-health, is about to resign the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. He has held the appointment since 1833.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY has given another million dollars to his American Southern Education Fund, the entire fund being now two millions, and the annual income 130,000 dolrs. Mr. Peabody is in very poor health, and quite feeble, at Salem, in Massachusetts.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S CONVALESCENT HOME has been honoured by her Majesty's approval, and aided by a Royal donation of £100 towards its funds. Her Majesty has also evinced her kindly interest in the objects of the institution by presenting for the use of the inmates of the Home a copy of her Journal, with an autograph inscription.

BARON GUSTAVE DE ROTHSCHILD has purchased the Duchess de Bauffremont's mansion in the Champs Elysées for 2,800,000fr.

THE OVEREND AND GURNEY TRIAL was postponed on Tuesday until the December sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench, when the prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney-General.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the grant of 1000 rupees to aid in the preparation by Mr. J. H. Blochmann of a *catalogue raisonné* of the collection of Arabic and Persian MSS. bought at Delhi (from the prize agents by Major Nassau Lees) on account of Government, after the capture of the city in 1857, and now deposited at Calcutta.

THE BERMUDA DOCK is reported to have arrived at Porto Santo on the 4th inst., and to have departed the same evening, all well, no difficulty having been experienced.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE is again reported to be in steady progress of deposition. At ten a.m. on Wednesday all was going well with the Great Eastern. The signals between ship and shore were perfect, and the tests highly satisfactory.

DR. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, F.R.S.E., assistant to the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, has been unanimously elected to the Professorship of Physiology in King's College, London, rendered vacant by the retirement of Professor Lionel Beale, F.R.S.

THE QUESTION OF MAKING INCREASED PROVISION FOR CAB-STANDS, with a view to the restriction of the wandering cabs called "cra-wlers," is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner of Police.

THE "CAPTIVE BALLOON" at Chelsea, which lately escaped through the rope breaking, and was recovered in Berkshire, has been repaired, and has again commenced its ascents.

JOHN C. HEENAN, the antagonist of Sayers in the memorable prize-fight a few years ago, died recently in California.

CHOLERA has again broken out in Her Majesty's 58th Regiment at Allahabad, in the new barracks. The regiment has, in consequence, been broken up in detachments, and quartered in the Clydesdale, Mansfield, and Chatham lines.

M. BULLIER, the proprietor of the dancing-garden in Paris dear to students and immortalised by Paul de Kock and Alexandre Dumas, has left a large fortune. His will bequeaths a legacy of 12,000fr. to each of eight servants, and one of 30,000fr. to his wife's lady's-maid.

THE REV. T. BINNEY, the well-known minister of the King's Weigh House (Congregationalist) Chapel, Fish-street-hill, on Sunday formally retired from the duties he has performed there for the last forty years. Though Mr. Binney ceases to be the minister of the congregation, he retains a nominal and honorary connection with it, and will preach occasionally.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have awarded a gold watch and chain to Captain R. Niemeyer, of the Hamburg barque *Pymont*, in recognition of his humane services to the passengers and members of the crew (thirty-one in all) of the late ship *Blue Jacket*, of Liverpool, whom he picked up at sea on March 16, 1869, on the occasion of their vessel being burnt in lat. 50°26' S., long. 47° W.

THREE SHEEP were found buried in a snowdrift last week in one of the recesses of the mountain High-street in Westmorland. They were recovered alive. Snow was still lying in some of the shaded parts of Skiddaw last week.

TWO NEW IRON-CLAD FRIGATES for the Austrian Government were commenced, on the 5th inst., at Trieste. They will be called the *Custoza* and the *Archduke Albert*. When completed, they will raise the number of Austrian iron-clad frigates to ten.

TROUT IN THE RIVER WYE are becoming scarcer every year, owing to the great increase of pike. A very short time since Mr. W. Stephens, of Hereford, who has a fishery, caught 200 pike, and in the mouth of one he found seventy-seven fry, an inch long.

"A SUFFERER" asks whether, at a time when the aristocracy are combining for all sorts of benevolent and laudable objects, he may be permitted to suggest to them that a Cash or Early Payment Association would not only promote early closing and volunteering, but would, at the same time, relieve a vast number of tradesmen who are the victims of the long-credit system.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE JOINT-STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY were, on Monday, ordered by Vice-Chancellor James to refund to the shareholders £30,000 which had been paid out of the company's funds in respect of 3500 shares, which, without the authority of the shareholders, had been purchased in Baring's Banking Company.

THE SHIP CAVALIER, of Aberdeen, from Quebec, with timber, for London, put into Plymouth, on Monday, water-logged, and cut down several feet below the water-line by a steamer running into her. The steamer, which is believed to be the Bremen mail-boat, left her figure-head, a full-length man, painted white, on board the Cavalier. The steamer proceeded on, after refusing to tow the Cavalier into Plymouth.

THE PORT DUES AT CALCUTTA are to be doubled, with a view to clearing off the debt of 23 lacs (£230,000) with which the port fund is burdened. The Chamber of Commerce has protested against this step, which is thought to be peculiarly ill-judged at a time when the completion of railway communication between Bombay and Calcutta is approaching.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY fell on Sunday last, and the fact was prominently alluded to by Dean Stanley in his morning sermon at Westminster Abbey. He strongly deprecated the use of irritating expressions by those in any position of authority to either of the two countries (England or America). And, said the Dean, "we to those—woe to those who, by any act of theirs, strive to put asunder those who by blood, speech, and race, and the grace of His Gospel, God hath joined together."

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS has decided, in the suit brought by Lord Brougham against Dr. Canvin, that the plaintiff must pay the costs from the date of a letter written by the defendant, in which he had offered to take £200 and submit to a reference respecting the remainder of the claim. The costs incurred previously to the date of that letter are to be equally divided.

AN ACT OF COURAGE ON THE PART OF A YOUNG WOMAN was mentioned at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday. A ruffian was assaulting a police constable, and had almost suffocated him, when the young woman, who happened to be passing, came to the policeman's rescue, and released his throat from the grasp of his assailant. She was warmly complimented by the Assistant Judge, who ordered her a small pecuniary reward.



## MONUMENT TO MARSHAL MONCEY.

WHEN shall we be tired of the greatest narrative of modern empire, the story of the military genius by which France, emancipated from the horrors of the Revolution, sought to impose fetters on the rest of Europe? Assuredly the French people themselves are not likely to allow us to forget it. It is told again and again in their institutions, their observances, and the public monuments which adorn the streets of Paris; and now that they are again under the influence of the Imperial family they are still less likely to

We cannot but regard it as a healthy sign, however, that the latest monument erected in Paris celebrates the valour displayed in the time when the national prestige may be said to have been at its lowest. While the allies were effecting the humiliation of Napoleon by following up their successes to the very gates of Paris, Wellington's army moved slowly but steadily towards Bayonne. As he advanced the old partisans of the Bourbons began to revive; the exiled family was proclaimed, and the white flag floated on the walls of Bordeaux. Napoleon had the advantage over Blucher at Brienne, on Jan. 29, 1814, but was forced to retreat from La Rochelle, where the allies had concentrated their forces. He then retired between the Loire and the Marne, with the view of covering Paris, and it was not without great difficulty that Blucher succeeded in penetrating the French line. On March 30, 200,000 men arrived under the walls of the capital. The Empress and her son had left it. The defence was wanting in initiative and concert; they were still fighting on the heights, however, during the whole day; but the capitulation could be no longer delayed, and Napoleon, who was approaching with 50,000 men, learnt the sad tidings at Fontainebleau. On March 31, 1814, the allies entered Paris, in the midst of a profound silence. We all know the rest of that chapter of the Imperial history—the desertion of Napoleon by the Senate, his banishment to Elba, the restoration of the Bourbons. The last short but brilliant story ended in a fresh occupation of the capital by the allies, when the great battle had decided the fate of Europe against the Emperor, whose hundred days made one of the most wonderful episodes in the world's history.

It is, however, to commemorate the struggle of March 30, 1814—the day before the first occupation of Paris—that the monument represented in our Engraving has been erected. We may imagine the desperate conflict which went on during the whole of that day, when the defenders of the city strove, and for a time successfully, to stem the tide that eventually bore them down. In many places the struggle went on between the 24,000 French, who were opposed to the army of the allies. At Belleville, under the command of Marmont, in the Plain of St. Denis, between La Chapelle and Villette, under that of Mortier, whose men fought with devoted ardour; but it was at Belleville and the environs, on the plateau of Romainville, the slopes of Menilmontant, at St. Chaumont, Pantin, and Pres-Saint Gervais, that the greatest efforts of the invaders were made and the struggle was fiercest. Step by step they advanced, however, and in the evening the Russians under Paskiewitch lay in heaps of dead. At Villette, which Mortier lost, retook, and lost again, the engagement lasted many hours. On the other hand, Lanjeron, a Frenchman who had become a Russian, established himself without much trouble on the heights of Montmartre, only finding there a few ineffective pieces of artillery. Thence he endeavoured to force an entrance by the barrier at Clichy, but met with a desperate resistance, in which the scholars of the Polytechnique greatly distinguished themselves along with the National Guard, who were commanded by Marshal Moncey. The Marshal defended the position with the utmost resolution, and such was the spirit of his troops that the allies sustained terrible loss, and had not succeeded in gaining their point when the capitulation was made, and the French Commander received orders to cease from the struggle. At the entrance of the Wood of Vincennes 270 boys of the Polytechnique worked a battery of cannon during the greater part of the day, and the monument which is now erected to Marshal Moncey recalls their heroic courage by the figure of one of their number who has fallen a victim to the conflict which raged at this spot. Our Engraving represents the fine group surmounting the pedestal which is erected on the site of the old Clichy barrier. It consists of an

impersonation of the City of Paris defended by Marshal Moncey, who protects her with his arm and sword. As a fine and spirited representation of the event it is designed to commemorate, this colossal monument is amongst the most successful efforts of M. Doublemard, who has already become famous for great historical mementos.

## METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS CHORAL FESTIVAL.

LAST Saturday afternoon Mr. G. W. Martin gave an open-air

of Spring; "The Campbells are Comin';" "The Men of Harlech;" "Forward;" and "God Save the Queen."

Some of the pieces were remarkably well sung and produced a corresponding effect, while some others were less satisfactory. Among the sacred compositions most striking for precision were the hymn, "Brightest and Best," and the brief "Hallelujah," to Dr. Bonar's words, the first harmonised, the last composed by Mr. Martin. The most successful numbers in the secular part were "Home, Sweet Home," the "Echo Chorus" from the music to "Macbeth," Mendelssohn's beautiful part-song

"The Sweet Return of Spring," and "The Men of Harlech." The first two were encored and repeated. The best executed of all was "The Men of Harlech," sung with infinite spirit; but the most gratifying to connoisseurs must have been the part-song of Mendelssohn, which, under the circumstances, was given with remarkable delicacy. It should be remembered that it is much more difficult to control a host of singers, especially with a vast number of children among them, in the open air than in an inclosed space, however extensive; and, on the whole, Mr. Martin may fairly be complimented on the result of a somewhat hazardous undertaking. The choral music was varied at intervals by some lively music from the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards (bandmaster, J. O. Van Maanen), stationed in the kiosk to the west of the conservatory. Altogether, the day was thoroughly enjoyable, and the success was so decided that, as we are informed, other performances of the kind, under the direction of Mr. Martin, are already in contemplation.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT EARLSWOOD.

IN our last week's Number we published an account of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Earlswood, for the purpose of laying the memorial-stone of some additional buildings to the asylum for idiots there. We now place before our readers an Engraving illustrative of the interesting event.

## ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM IN RUSSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., gives the subjoined account of a little bit of business in the disestablishing if not disendowing line lately effected by the Czar:—"While your Lords and Commons are wrangling over the disestablishment of the small Protestant Church in Ireland, the Autocratic Government of this empire has published, with calm dignity, a ukase by which the hereditary Levitical character of the Russo-Greek priesthood—numbering nearly 700,000, with their families—is for ever abolished! In any other country such a sweeping measure would have constituted either a revolution or a coup-d'état. Here it is prepared in silence, unexpectedly published with the Imperial signature, and passes almost unobserved amidst the other great reforms of the present reign. These remarks are not meant to be disparaging to popular institutions, but rather to illustrate how little kudos enlightened autocrats and their Ministers obtain for great measures. Of all the journals in Russia, the *Moscow Gazette* has alone spoken of the ukase in a tone befitting its solemnity and importance, and your readers will probably be glad to have some extracts from it.

"It was about the time of Peter the Great that the priestly character first became hereditary in Russia, and formed a caste among the lower classes of the population. This saved it from becoming a theocracy, while it lowered the social dignity of the Church. Deprived partly of civil rights, this Levitical caste increased in numbers and in poverty, until it became the chief care of the bishops to devise the means of feeding the clerical proletariat, which, to some extent, stood towards them in the same relation as the serfs once did to their lords. The Church became simply a means of providing for the wants of those who were hereditarily attached to her service. Its temples at last came to form part of the dowry of 'maidens of the priestly class.' I may here mention that no priest could get a living until he had married. Indeed, he could rarely get a parish except through marriage with a lady possessing a reversionary interest in some living or educated at one of the schools for poor daughters of the clergy, who were thus worked off the charity list. Another great evil of this arrangement was that it prevented the recruitment of the clergy from among the better-educated classes.

"Seldom has any great reform so carefully avoided the infringement of justice in respect to vested interests. The children of the clergy lose none of their rights with the aboli-



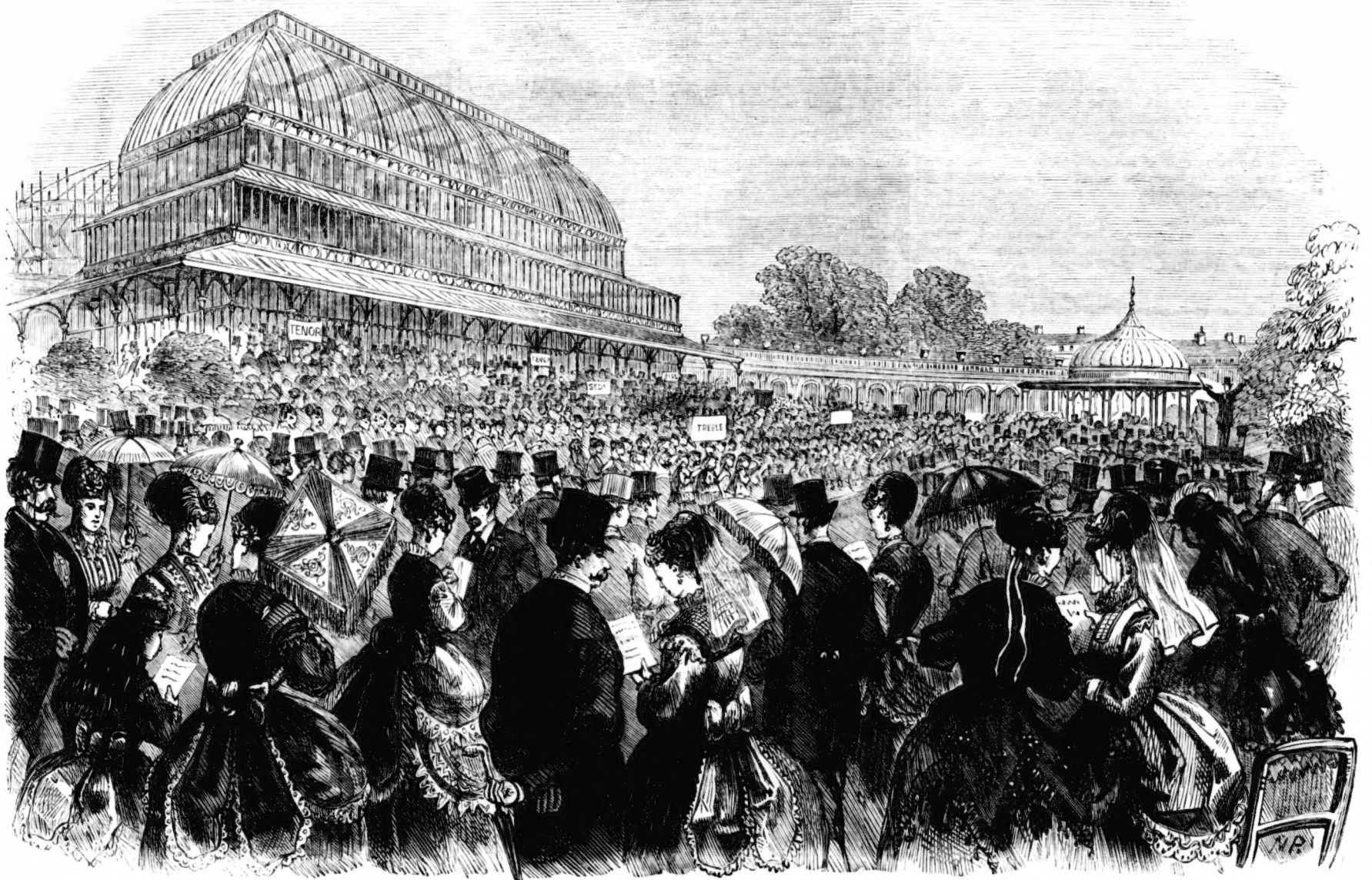
MONUMENT TO MARSHAL MONCEY IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DEFENCE OF PARIS IN 1814.

choral concert in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington. The weather was fine, and the gardens were densely crowded. The chorus, consisting of 5000 voices, included the juvenile pupils, girls and boys, whom Mr. Martin has for twelve years been training up as singers at the metropolitan schools, united with the adult members of his own National Choral Society, whose oratorio concerts, &c., at Exeter Hall are familiar to the lovers of sacred music. Chairs were placed for the performers on the conservatory terrace, Mr. Martin conducting from a raised stand in front, and within such convenient distance that he could see and be seen more or less readily by all. The following was the programme:—

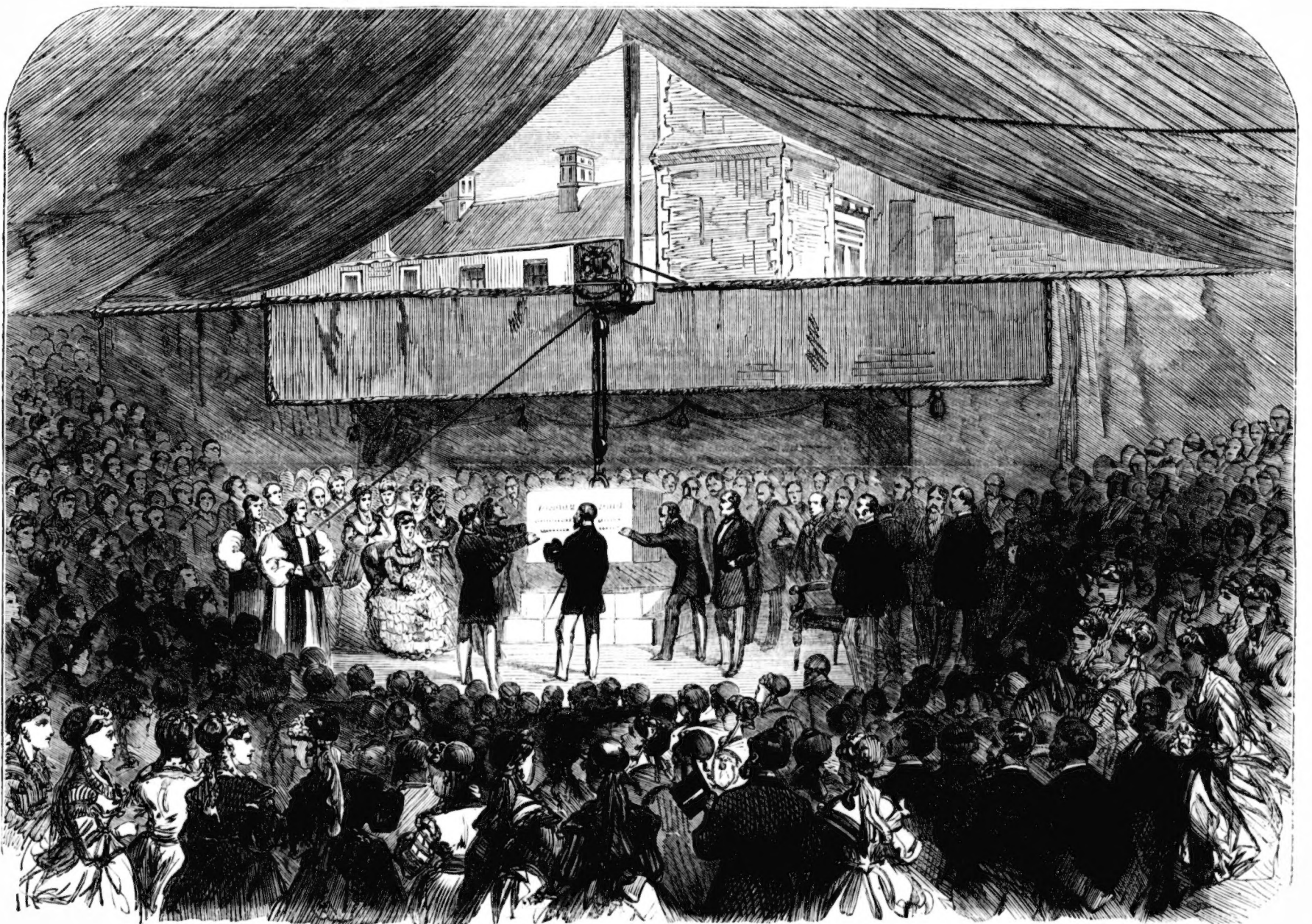
SACRED.—"Awake, my Glory" (composed by the late Prince Consort); "Brightest and Best;" "Hallelujah;" "How Calmly the Evening;" "Hark, the Vesper Hymn!" and "Hosanna."

SECULAR.—"The Last Rose of Summer;" "Home, Sweet Home;" "The Echo Chorus" ("Macbeth"); "The Sweet Return





GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL IN THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, JULY 3, 1869.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT EARLSWOOD: LAYING THE MEMORIAL-STONE OF THE ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.



tion of the hereditary character of the clerical office. If born of priests or deacons they will in future have the status of 'personal nobility' (i.e., the social position of gentry), while those of parents who are lower in the hierarchy are now placed on an equality with the upper grade of the mercantile class. They are to continue to have the benefit of the charitable and educational establishments hitherto maintained for the clergy. Another important feature in the new ukase is the better provision which it makes for the maintenance of the priesthood. Their poverty has been principally due to the excessive number both of parishes and priests, the former having been created for the latter. There is to be a new distribution of cures, on the basis of population, facility of communication between villages, the moral condition of parishioners, &c. Each parish will be served only by an 'incumbent' and 'psalmist,' the office of deacon being abolished except in the capitals and in cathedrals, where a greater number of priests can also be attached; and no priestly office can in future be held under the age of thirty.

"Considering the magnitude of the change involved in an institution which has hitherto been the mainstay of autocracy, it is astonishing that so little should be said about it, beyond the article from which this act has been abridged. Well may the *Moscow Gazette* call this act the 'emancipation of the clergy,' and render homage to the Monarch who has had the courage to say, 'So be it.' Another important alteration in the ecclesiastical laws of Russia is about to be submitted to the Emperor for approval. It admits of civil marriages in the case of Russian Dissenters who do not acknowledge the orthodox sacraments, and is calculated to obviate a great amount of immorality among a large and not unimportant class of the population."

#### LIBERAL CLERGY AND CONCURRENT ENDOWMENT.

The gentlemen who have signed the following petition are clergymen who last year declared themselves in favour of the Irish Church Bill. They now equally declare themselves opposed to concurrent endowment:—

TO THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, ETC.

We, the undersigned clergymen of the Church of England, pray your Lordships not to sanction in the Irish Church Bill, now before you, any provision inconsistent with the clause in the preamble, which provides that the surplus funds of the Church shall not be applied 'for the maintenance of any Church or clergy, or any other ministry, nor for the teaching of religion.'

STOFFORD A. BROOKE, M.A., Minister of St. James's Chapel, York-street.  
H. R. HAWES, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's Chapel, Marylebone.  
J. R. GREEN, M.A., Librarian of Lambeth.  
E. G. HANCOCK, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.  
JAMES COPNER, M.A., Vicar of Elston, Bedford.  
JOHN CONGREVE, M.A., Rector of Tooting Graveney.  
CHAS. HOWES, M.A., late Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and of Dulwich College, Surrey.  
W. R. C. TILSON-MARSH, Bart., M.A., Shetham Manor.  
JOHN BROWN MCLELLAN, M.A., Vicar of Bottisham, near Cambridge.  
THOMAS RUSSELL, M.A., Head Master of Magdalen College School, Brackley.  
PHILIP HAINS, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Wigan.  
CHARLES ANDERSON, M.A., St. Bartholomew's, Brighton, Curate of St. Paul's.  
P. B. BRODIE, M.A., Vicar of Rowington, Warwick.  
C. KEGAN PAUL, Vicar of Sturminster, Dorset.  
JOHN BEDFORD, M.A., Curate of Scarborough.  
C. DABRY READE, M.A., late Rector of Stow Bedon, Norfolk.  
THOMAS PRIESTLY, Curate of St. Paul's, Bethnal-green.  
THOMAS FOWLER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford.  
ALAN GARDNER CORNWALL, M.A., Rector of Beverstone, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.  
G. W. KITCHIN, M.A., formerly Censor of Christ Church, Oxford.  
STOFFORD J. RAM, M.A., Rector of Pavenham, Bedford.  
E. B. REID, M.A., late Chaplain to H.M.'s troops, Hounslow.  
D. M. SALTER, M.A., Rector of South Farnbridge, Essex.

A MURDER, the evident result of a public-house quarrel, has been committed at Uxbridge. Two young men, named Murray and Redrup, had been drinking together, when a slight disagreement took place between them. They, however, appear to have gone together to Murray's lodgings, and there, shortly afterwards, Redrup was found with his throat cut. Murray, who at once gave himself up to the police, was on Wednesday brought before the magistrates, and remanded for the result of the Coroner's inquest.

NATIVE WIT.—A gentleman advertises as follows in a Bournemouth publication:—"An Oxford University man (Graduate in double Hon.), spending a part of the long vacation at Bournemouth, will be glad during that time to read with pupils for Immatriculations, Responsions, Mod., Classical or Math. Honors, or for the Civil Service; also, German and French (his native languages), and Hebrew. Also Lady Pupils." A man who can read "also lady pupils" must be a smart fellow; but when we learn that he has a doubly born mouth, inasmuch as both German and French are his native languages, we can only conclude that a gentleman who hints he was born both in Germany and France must hail from Ireland.—*Fun*.

ORTHODOX FELONS.—Some Presbyterian converts in the Irish prison of Spike Island objected—to their chaplain reports—to the use of hymns in lieu of psalms, for the psalms were "inspired," the hymns not. In these days of Colenso and other critics, it is gratifying to find such superior testimony upon a disputed point; and if the incarcerated gentlemen would go further, and give us their unbiased opinion on other parts of the Old Testament, we should all profit. For instance, in the twentieth chapter of Exodus there is a text, still occasionally quoted, "Thou shalt not steal." Might we ask our Christian brethren whether that passage ever came under their notice, and whether the fact was never borne in upon them, that it also was "inspired"? We are, perhaps, ungrateful, when we wish that they had noticed it; for if they had we might have been deprived of the inestimable value of their convictions—in every sense of the word. Some people, no doubt, will be gratified to find that even convicts have scruples; others will see in the incident a curious proof that men may cling to dogma long after they have lost the spirit of all creeds.—*Telegraph*.

SWORDSMANSHIP IN THE ARMY.—A royal warrant has been issued authorising prizes to be given in the Army for good swordsmanship and lance-practice under certain regulations which are to be laid down by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief from time to time. The first prize is to be given to the best swordsman of each regiment in which all the squadrons shall have competed with an average of at least forty men, and will consist of £5 and a badge of cross swords and crown worked in gold, to be worn on the left arm. The second prize is to be awarded to the best swordsman in each squadron, and will consist of £3 and a badge of cross swords worked in gold. The third prize will be given to swordsmen in each squadron, in the proportion of one prize for every twenty men competing, in addition to the holders of the first and second prizes, and will consist of £1 10s. and a badge of cross swords worked in silver. No two of the above prizes will be held by the same soldier. Similar prizes will be given for good lance-practice in lancer regiments.

SERIOUS COMPLAINT AGAINST A WORKHOUSE MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Lankester held an adjourned inquest, on Tuesday, at Camden Town, respecting the death of a woman named Mary Allen, who died in the St. Pancras Workhouse. It appeared from the evidence that the woman was admitted into the infirmary on May 28, suffering, as she stated, from "scarlatina and bodily weakness," but, according to Mr. Harley, the medical gentleman in charge of the infirmary at the time, from catarrh. She was discharged on June 4, and ordered outdoor relief. On the 20th she again became so ill that she had to be readmitted to the infirmary. On the following day she became delirious, and had to be removed to the insane ward, and a few days afterwards she died from erysipelas. Dr. Ellis, the resident medical officer of the infirmary, who succeeded Mr. Harley, said that before her death the woman told him that about June 13 she requested Mr. Harley to send her to the infirmary, but he did not do so till the 20th. He thought the woman ought to have been admitted earlier. The master of the house had also told him that Allen had implored Mr. Harley to allow her to remain in the infirmary, but that her request was refused. Dr. Ellis and Dr. Hill, the resident medical officers at the workhouse, both stated that Mr. Harley had told them that he had been sent into the infirmary by some of the guardians purposely to clear it of patients. This statement, however, Mr. Harley declared to be a falsehood. The Coroner, in summing up, said the question was whether Mr. Harley had, for the purpose of clearing the infirmary, improperly discharged the deceased, and thus caused her death. The jury, after a short consultation, returned the following verdict:—"That Mary Allen died from natural causes, but that her death was accelerated by being turned out of the infirmary, before she was sufficiently cured, by Mr. Harley." The Coroner said that if that verdict of manslaughter, and was against the weight of evidence; that if they imputed blame he must commit Mr. Harley; and that the verdict was inconsistent, as it could not be a "natural" death if it were "accelerated" by anything. After some discussion, a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was agreed to, with the following addendum:—"That the conduct of Mr. Harley, the house surgeon, in ordering Mary Allen out of the infirmary before she was wholly cured, was improper and dangerous."

#### THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

THE following statement will show the most important of the changes which the Lords' Committee has made in the Irish Church Bill as finally passed by the House of Commons:—

By clause 2 the disestablishment of the Irish Church was to take effect on Jan. 1, 1871. On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury the date was fixed a year later—1872.

Clause 13 provided that, on and after Jan. 1, 1871, no archbishop or bishop, as such, should be summoned to or be qualified to sit in the House of Lords. An amendment proposed by Lord Clancarty continues to every living Irish prelate the privilege of sitting in the House of Lords.

Clause 14 provided for the payment to the bishops and clergy of annuities equal in amount to the incomes they now enjoy, "after deducting all rates and taxes, except income or property tax, salaries of permanent curates, payments to diocesan schoolmasters, and other outgoings to which such holder is liable by law." An amendment was carried by the Bishop of Peterborough to the effect that the annuities should be paid free from any deductions on account of the tax which is now paid by the clergy to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and which represents an annual sum of £19,000. On the motion of the same prelate, it was resolved that no deductions be made for visitation fees and other payments for the maintenance of registrars and ecclesiastical courts.

On clause 23, which proposed that, with the consent of the incumbents and the future representative body of the Church, individual annuities might be commuted by the payment to that body of a lump sum representing their present value, Lord Carnarvon carried an amendment providing that the capital sum to be paid by the Commissioners should be equal to fourteen times the yearly value of each income or life interest thus dealt with, and that individual incumbents should deal with the representatives of the Church body, and not with the three Commissioners.

Clause 27 provided that, on the application of the new Church body, the glebe houses should be vested in them, on the payment of ten times the annual value of the site of such ecclesiastical residence estimated as land; and that where there was a building charge on the same they should have the option of paying either that charge or ten times the annual value of the residence, with the garden and curtilage, as estimated by the general tenement valuation. On the motion of Lord Salisbury, all the words requiring payments to be made for the parsonages and glebes were omitted.

Clause 29 fixed the year 1660 as the date at which private endowments were to be reserved for the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved that 1660 be substituted for that date, and that the Commissioners should be authorised to decide what endowments were private upon evidence not strictly legal. Lord Granville offered a lump sum of half a million to extinguish all private endowments, and the Archbishop withdrew his amendments. The Government proposal has yet to be decided upon. Another amendment of the Archbishop, conferring on the Irish Church the Royal grants or Ulster glebes without price, was passed.

Clause 68 authorised the appropriation of the surplus to the support of infirmaries, hospitals, lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, and other benevolent purposes. An amendment carried by Lord Cairns omits these words, and leaves the surplus to be appropriated as Parliament may hereafter determine.

Their Lordships' gifts to the future Church body may be roughly thus estimated:—Lord Carnarvon's amendment gives £1,200,000; Marquis of Salisbury's and Bishop of Peterborough's, £1,000,000; Archbishop of Canterbury's, £1,000,000; Earl of Limerick's, £500,000; Marquis of Salisbury's (glebe-houses), £250,000; total, £3,950,000. Thus about one half of the surplus, quite independent of the full satisfaction of all life interests, is made over in perpetuity to the 700,000 Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland and their clergy.

AN EXCURSION-TRAIN IN COLLISION.—An alarming accident occurred on Tuesday, on the North-Eastern Railway, to an excursion-train from Doncaster to Scarborough. A "pick-up" train from York had called at Castle Howard, and a portion of the wagons were left on the main line until some trucks were added from the siding. While the shunting was going on the excursion-train came up and ran into the pick-up train, which, owing to the sharp curve at that point, would be hidden from the driver of the advancing engine. What followed was a scene of wild excitement amongst the affrighted excursionists, several of whom were hurt and some of them much injured. Most of them, however, escaped with only slight bruises.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—On Monday last the Upper School of this College was transferred to the completed wing of the spacious and costly buildings whose imposing facade has for some time past attracted the attention of all visitors proceeding by road to the Crystal Palace. At ten o'clock choral service, with appropriate lessons and psalms, was celebrated in the chapel of the college, after which the boys of the upper school, now increased to two hundred in number, assembled in the quadrangle, and gave three hearty farewell cheers to the old buildings, and then proceeded to take possession of their new domain. Here, after prayers read by the master of the college (Rev. Dr. Carver), the chairman of the board (Rev. W. Rogers), on behalf of the governors of the college, declared the north wing to be open, and the proceedings terminated with a brief address from the master. It is intended to inaugurate the new buildings which, when completed, will be capable of accommodating 700 boys, with a grand ceremonial, of which the present celebration of their partial occupation can only be regarded as a private rehearsal.

A HINT FOR EMIGRANTS.—Throughout the northern and western States of America and Canada there are, in every city and in nearly all the villages, agencies at which arrangements may be made for the passage of anyone in the old world whose presence is wanted by their friends in the new. This method of helping emigration may appear a very beneficial one to all parties concerned; but when the passage of a person from Europe to America is prepaid in the latter country the highest rate is always charged for it. Should the money, on the contrary, be sent through a banker or merchant to the intending emigrant, he can make a bargain for his passage a day or two before the ship sails (should all the berths not be engaged) much cheaper than his friends thousands of miles away can many weeks before it is wanted. A few months ago I wrote to my friends in America for the means of returning there. Instead of sending a draught for the money, they very unwisely deposited it with some ship agents in New York, and paid for a passage for me in a line of steam-ships to that city. The amount they paid for a saloon passage in a line of vessels of small steam-power and great burden was nearly two pounds more than I should have to give for the same class of passage in some of the mail-steamers. In addition to this expense, I was subjected to much inconvenience and loss of time in being identified here. One of the firm of agents told me that I must bring some one with whom he was personally acquainted, who also knew me to be the person I represented myself. After much trouble and delay, and annoyance to some of my friends, and with the assistance of the American Vice-Consul, they were compelled to acknowledge my claim. Had the money been sent through a bank or ordinary channel of commercial business I should have had no difficulty or delay.—*Leisure Hour*.

TURNPIKES.—The Commons' Select Committee on the annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill have made their report upon the various trusts named in the schedule to the bill. The Committee state that they have in several cases hesitated to recommend the discontinuance of a trust where otherwise they would have thought it expedient to do so; for the evidence taken has led them to the conclusion that, although the present turnpike system is vexatious in its mode of collection, in many cases costly in its management, as well as arbitrary and partial in its operation, still, in the present state of the highway laws, to abolish turnpike trusts singly, as they become free from debt, is a course often attended with injustice to the parishes on which the liability for future repairs falls, and one which, in some instances at least, leads to the deterioration of the roads. A new and heavy burden is frequently imposed on the ratepayers of the parishes through which the road passes, without relieving them from the obligation of paying tolls on other trusts in their immediate neighbourhood. The Committee are of opinion that a measure dealing with the whole system of the roads in England and North Wales should be brought forward by the Government at the very earliest opportunity; and that in order to render the management of roads, which have ceased to be turnpike roads, efficient and economical, and to secure the equitable distribution of expenses, it is desirable that the area of management should be extended considerably beyond the limits prescribed by the existing law; and, the present Highway Act having proved unsatisfactory, the Committee are of opinion that the operation of any general road measure should be made uniform as far as possible. They add that no greater cases of prospective hardship on parishes came before them than where the line of road, with a very heavy mineral and trading traffic between large towns, or to and from railway stations, passed for a considerable distance through agricultural parishes; and they consider that, whatever may be the provisions of a general measure as regards other parts of the country, some special provision will have to be made to meet these cases.

#### THE FIRST OF JULY IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

THE celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne has proved this year an exception to its predecessors in its circumstances, but not in its unfortunate consequences. The day closed with a fatal affray at Portadown, Armagh. In that there was nothing unusual. It would have been extraordinary had no blood been shed; but the collision which had so lamentable a result was not, as in other years, between Protestants and Roman Catholics, but between Protestants and the police. This is a novel and significant feature in the rioting this year. It has been the boast of the Orange party that it has always been found ranged on the side of the authorities; and, although the perfect accuracy of the statement may well be questioned by those who remember some past transactions, yet it must be admitted that the instances are few in which the "loyalists of Ulster" have attacked the constabulary force, to which they have been so often indebted for very effective aid against assailants. An angry feeling, however, has been excited among the Orangemen by political events, aggravated by the affray in Londonderry, in which some of their friends were shot; and this, perhaps, as some think, may have contributed to the last fatal occurrence. Efforts had been made, to all appearance with complete success, to have such a peaceable observance of the "glorious anniversary" this year as would convince the Government that there no longer exists a necessity for enforcing the Party Processions Act. At nightfall on Thursday, July 1, some young persons kindled a bonfire on a hill at a place called Quarry's Turn, situated at a short distance from the railway station, as was customary on the evening of the 1st. There had been no hostile demonstrations during the day, and the lighting of a bonfire by a few children was thought to be a harmless entertainment. The police, however, entertained a different opinion, probably apprehending mischief from the assembling of persons around it. Some constables proceeded to extinguish it, and this was resented by the bystanders as an unwarrantable interference. They expressed their indignation by groaning at the police. The disturbance thus created had the effect of drawing together a number of Orangemen, who flung stones at the constables, obliging them to withdraw in the direction of the town. One of them, named Wollan, received some severe injuries. On reaching the station they were reinforced, and the whole party, now numbering eight sub-constables on foot and one mounted constable, who carried a revolver, having armed themselves with their rifles, turned out under the command of Sub-Inspector Inman, and returned along the Carrickblacker road, and halted at a wooden building called the Tabernacle, which was erected a few years ago, during the heat of the "revival" fever. Here stones were again thrown at them, but without inflicting any serious harm. After waiting a little time they returned to the town, followed by the multitude, which by this time had been greatly increased in numbers and in violence. Emboldened, perhaps, by the retreat of the police, they showered volleys of stones on the constables. The sub-inspector halted and remonstrated with them upon their conduct, telling them at the same time that, if they did not disperse, he should be obliged to fire upon them. They disregarded this warning, and some of them cried out that he dared not fire. Finding that his remonstrances had no effect, except, perhaps, to excite the multitude still more, he wheeled his force round when they came near the Prince of Wales Hotel, and directed them to fire. They did so, but it is supposed that they aimed over the heads of the crowd. This only increased their exasperation, and they resumed the stone-throwing with great fury. After continuing their march over the Ban river, the police again wheeled round, under the direction of their officer, and, facing their pursuers, fired again, and this time with fatal effect. Two lads, named Thomas Watson, aged only sixteen years, and William Gavan, fell, the former having received a gunshot wound through the left lung, and the latter a bullet in the left shoulder. The police then charged and dispersed the crowd. On reaching their barracks, it was found that some of them had been severely cut. They deemed it prudent to remain in barracks, owing to the excitement which was produced by the report of the affray. It was now near midnight, the disturbance having continued for two hours. The unfortunate youth, Watson, was attended by a medical gentleman, but died soon after being taken into a house. Shortly before his death his father, who is a porter on the railway, visited him, and, on learning that the poor lad would not live, his frenzy of grief was most painful to witness. Meanwhile the bonfire, the cause of all the disorder, was allowed to burn out; and a group of boys and girls remained round it to the last. When the crowd had been dispersed and the police withdrawn, tranquillity was, after some time, restored. In other parts of Ulster the 1st of July passed off without the slightest disturbance. At Armagh the lodges met, to the number of 5000, marched about with bands of music, kindled a bonfire, and were satisfied with a very moderate and quiet demonstration. At Downpatrick, Clones, Killeevan, Monaghan, and other places they had similar manifestations, bonfires being the chief symbol of rejoicing. At Killeevan they enjoyed the additional gratification of burning Mr. Gladstone in effigy.

MR. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, brother of the late Mr. Bradshaw, who was murdered at Philipstown House, in the county of Tipperary, has been attacked, in front of his house, in the town of Tipperary, by two men, who flung at him two large stones, between 1 lb. and 2 lb. weight. They missed him, the stones passing his head and breaking glass behind. Mr. Bradshaw fired his revolver and, with another person, gave chase; but his assailants escaped.

LORD STANLEY, in presiding at a meeting held at the Society of Arts on Monday, made some observations on posthumous dispositions of property. His Lordship believed that there had been much abuse in the management of public charities, and deprecated a too scrupulous adherence to the terms of obsolete endowments. No one would contend that the State had not a right to interfere in the government of a charity which had been abused, and where charities had failed in their objects the State ought to assert its power by appropriating them to other purposes.

MR. EDWARD GRAINER SMITH, the agent of the Mutual Land Emigration and Co-operative Colonisation Company (Limited), 18, Denmark-street, Soho, has obtained a valuable tract of land, well watered, and a portion with wood, situated in Nemcha County, Kansas, forty-eight miles from Aitchison City, and three quarters of a mile from the Branch Union Pacific Railway, as the place of settlement for the company's pioneers. The agents and party have been welcomed by the citizens of Aitchison; and Senator Pomeroy, who had just returned from Congress, gave the agent a cordial welcome.

SAFETY IN RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—Mr. F. Brady, one of the South-Eastern Railway Company's engineers, has recently introduced an improved switch and signal apparatus. It has been for some time in operation on the North-Eastern Railway, the Metropolitan District Railway, at the Waterloo junction, at Redhill, and on many important railways and at some of the chief railway stations. For some time it has been in use at the Reading station of the South-Eastern line. The apparatus has been found to work exceedingly well, and is simple and ingenious. As we all know, the most fruitful cause of railway accidents is the disagreement, so to speak, which there is between the signal and the points. By the use of Mr. Brady's apparatus it would seem a moral, or rather a mechanical, impossibility that the signal and the points should be otherwise than in harmony. The following is a technical description of this very ingenious invention:—"It is simple in its parts, which are so proportioned as to be calculated to outlast the lever handles to which they are attached. The locks are all alike, and consist of a combination of links and cams acting and re-acting upon each other. The cams are threaded on 2-inch horizontal rods, placed parallel to the row of lever handles in the switchman's box, and underneath the floor on which he stands; they are connected with the point levers by means of short cranks and connecting-rods, each point lever bearing two cranks attached to it, giving contrary motions to the attached rods and cams, the 2-inch rods being cut through opposite each point lever for the purpose. The links are attached to the signal levers by means of horizontal rods at right angles to the rows of cams, and turn, with the motion of the signal levers, in shoes secured in rows upon a cast iron plate placed about a foot below the floor of the switchman's box, in a position to be seen and got at with ease. As the link when it moves must turn upon the point of the cam with which it is in contact, the slightest movement of the lever handles causes an immediate locking of the cam or the link, as the case may be. The same patterns are used for any number of locks, and a link or cam can be slipped out and replaced in a few minutes when necessary."



## Literature.

*The Life of Edmund Kean. From Published and Original Sources.* By F. W. HAWKINS. 2 vols. London: Tinsley Brothers.

In taking up the life of an actor it is not wise for readers, except such as are fond of disappointments, to look for much more incident than a list of brilliant successes, all precisely alike, following upon a youth of drudgery and failure. In reading anybody's life, written in the present day, it is not wise to expect anything more than one unflinching panegyric at least double the length that it ought to be. In certain ways, these warnings are illustrated by Mr. Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean," which, however, is a conscientious book, and remarkable for its interest. But, as soon as the prosperity of the subject of the biography sets in, the same weariness is most wearisome. More than 500 full-sized octavo pages are taken up with a list of triumphs at Drury Lane and in the country, and it is not too much to say that the mass of people will find this intolerable reading. It is little more than playbill upon playbill, and critique upon critique, over and over again. As for the panegyric part of modern biography, these two volumes are perfect. Everybody who had or has a good word to say about the great actor is here praised for justice and discrimination; but Mr. Hawkins is down upon anybody who ever ventured to doubt his hero's genius and morality. Those who know anything about Kean, will see the really dangerous folly of this. Too much praise always defeats its object, and makes people inspect more rigorously defects which might simply and sorrowfully have been glossed over. Mr. Hawkins does not hold up the mirror to nature, but he holds up himself instead, and reflects—Kean. Again, Mr. Hawkins has with him the conservatism of years. He cannot conceive of anything good since his own time—and that is, of course, the time of his hero. It would be unkind to take his book as a proof of general decadence; but an admirer of biographers of the time of Kean might certainly claim to be satisfied with the "Life" written by Mr. Bryan Waller Procter.

The preface prepared us for a panegyric biography, for the author says:—"As one servant cannot serve two masters, so my readers cannot condemn this book and share the opinion of the great German poet at one time, for I have performed my task *con amore*; and has not Goethe said that 'Enthusiasm is the one thing necessary to history?' Here are the horns of a dilemma:—

Better to err with Pope than shine with Pye.

Now, being naturally sensible, we have no inclination to "err" with anybody—not even with Goethe, when he talks of enthusiasm being the one qualification for an historian; and, what is more, we are sure that, without any sneer about "shining," Mr. Hawkins's book is quite good enough to make its own way without the assistance of Goethe's observation and despite the almost inevitable faults alluded to above.

Passing from the preface to the body of the book, the interest sets in soon enough. First must be noticed the effects of good blood and illegitimacy, Kean being himself the natural son of an almost immediate descendant of the natural son of George Saville, Marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695. Genius and imprudence, or worse, certainly ran, as it usually does, in this illegitimate family; and the infant Edmund, who was "born on the 4th of November, 1787, in a deserted, solitary, and otherwise unoccupied chamber in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn," began his career in those respects at an early period. He sprang from a theatrical stock; for his mother, Ann Carey, was a strolling actress, and his father, Aaron Kean, was probably a stage carpenter. Master Carey, as he used to be called, seems even from a child to have been blessed with far more cleverness than any infant phenomenon or baby actress on record. He was so beautiful that ladies could not resist him as Cupid, and yet he played a dwarf goblin. Before long he was a graceful dancer, and he could not help being an accomplished acrobat as long as he lived. He is everywhere acknowledged to have been beyond comparison the finest Orpheus, Lear, Shylock, &c., that the living world has seen; and yet he was probably never better in any character than in that of Harlequin! The life of Kean was made up of such strange anomalies as these, and they can but be attributed to the eccentricities of genius. Too much tumbling on the stage necessitated the use of surgical irons on the legs; and, a little later on, a too persistent practice of running away from home for a week or two, to tumble about the streets for halfpence, or at Bartholomew Fair, necessitated the use of a dog's brass collar round his neck, with his "owner's" name and address engraved thereon. He had been found literally tarred and feathered in the streets. One way or another he got to Portsmouth, went on board ship, but did not like it; and so he feigned to have lost the use of his limbs and was sent home. Finding himself safe at Portsmouth again, he derided his Captain by dancing a college hornpipe, and then made a "bolt" for it. And, with all this incurable wildness, he had fits or rather freaks of quietness which did him immense service. Whether with his mother (who deserted him), or with his kind old uncle, Moses Kean, or with the ever-careful Miss Tidswell, the lodgings and the schools, such as they were, seem always to have been in the "Wilds" of Soho, and always to have been mixed up with the stage. In this way he acquired in time a good education, and showed astonishing genius and industry in picking up anything pertaining to things dramatic. Having studied some characters, and displayed good abilities as a stroller with Richardson's Show, he actually obtained notice from George III., and gave a special performance at Windsor Castle. That sounds brilliant enough; but it is remarkable that until Kean's appearance at Drury Lane, in 1814, when he was twenty-seven years old, his life was miserable enough. He had the same genius, but could not make it felt, from want of opportunity, or from want of sensible people to recognise his talent when he had the chance of showing it. Finally, it was the good sense of Dr. Drury that took him from bondage, and sent him to Drury Lane to make fame for ever, and a fortune or fortunes which never lasted long at a time. Master Carey had been gliding into Mr. Kean, and of the strange fortunes there was an end. Whilst they lasted, they were of the strangest, more varied and amusing than any of these early adventures and experiences which Mr. Buckstone used so humorously to describe at his annual benefits or at public theatrical dinners.

Here it seems proper to pause over the question, "Did Edmund Kean go to Eton?" The world is divided on that subject. It has been laughed at as fiction; but Mr. Hawkins says much in favour of the theory. He was withdrawn from Richardson's Show a week after his performance before the King; and a period between August, 1803, and March, 1806, during which all "trace of him is lost," is just the time he is alleged to have been at Eton. Kean was as familiar with Cicero, Virgil, and Sallust as with Shakespeare, which Soho schools were not likely to make him; and a memoir of him in the *European Magazine*, March, 1814, which says he was at Eton, was written from material supplied by Dr. Drury, the Head Master. And when he could make sure that his fortune was made, he said to his son, "Charley, my boy, you shall go to Eton," which seems suggestive; but, on the other hand, there is no allusion in his letter of reply to the doctor concerning the Drury Lane engagement to the latter's previous benevolent patronage. It is strange that such a question has never been settled. Has the school no records? and have all the Etonians of the time been remarkable for want of memory?

At Strand, in July, 1808, Kean married Miss Mary Chambers, an actress, somewhat his senior. The marriage was at once unpopular, for Beverley, the manager, dismissed the young couple on the ground that nobody would pay to see a married actor! The marriage was, after a time, unhappy. They had no similarity of taste, and Kean committed the gravest matrimonial fault. Their first son, Howard, died in infancy; their second, Charles, will long remain fresh in the minds of the present generation. Mrs. Kean survived the great tragedian until 1819.

Knowing the ridicule which attaches to "omitting the part of Hamlet," we propose to say nothing, or almost nothing, about

Kean's unparalleled success for many a year at Drury Lane and elsewhere. He made his first appearance, on Jan. 26, 1814, as Shylock. "Bannister, with his characteristic good-nature, came to give him an encouraging word; Oxberry, with a closer eye to business, to give him a glass of brandy-and-water." It was a triumph; and up to 1825 it was all a series of triumphs, as everybody knows. £200,000 had been made—and got rid of. All old friends had been lavishly well remembered; and the enemies were generally well remembered also! He had been successful in America; and, for home life, nothing could be more idyllic than his simple existence in Bute. But every great actor will admit that his life is a stormy one; to live peacefully is to be no actor at all! Kean had to endure a very large share of envy, hatred, and uncharitableness; but he was quite able to manage his own affairs of that kind, and could "give" much better than "his brothers in the throng" could take. Column after column could be filled with details of ill-natured spite, but justice to the author and his readers (as well as to ourselves) demands a sparing hand. The end of these years of most astounding public adulation, and of private friendship of the most coveted class—years in which Kean had little by little, more and more, "planted himself on his instincts," as Emerson says, and preferred the society of the Wrekin Tavern to that of all the Hon. Kinnairds, &c., that ever stepped (which was precisely what Mrs. Kean did not)—these years came to an abrupt conclusion in 1825. Mr. Alderman Cox found that Mrs. Cox had transferred her affection to Mr. Kean, and Mr. Kean was cast in damages of £800. Beyond all question Kean was more sinned upon than sinning; and young men who read Mr. Hawkins's pages will surely reflect that they have always heard of the improvement of morals during the century, and they will not forget that the Duke of St. Something may marry to-day and go to Court to-morrow, whilst his name was prominently before Lord Penzance so late as last week. However, in Kean's time, there was the periodical flow of public virtue, and wherever he went, England or America, he ran deadly risk of murder. After a time this cleared up, but he was practically murdered during the period. His excesses in living during his last days at Richmond, and the excessive strain which he put upon his nerves in public, only hastened his dissolution by very little. He died May 15, 1833. Everybody knows the monument at Richmond, erected by his son, the late Charles Kean. The concluding pages about the melancholy Richmond days are peculiarly interesting, and are enriched with much valuable recollection by Dr. Smith, Kean's friend and medical attendant. The life is a twice-told one, but the second telling bears it well, and it is sure to be welcomed by the present generation, who know but little of Barry Cornwall or Leman Rede. Compression!—compression! must be the cry when a new edition is in the field; but the present "linked dulness long drawn out" will surely have an irresistible charm for every "old playgoer."

*The New Testament, after the Authorised Version.* By HENRY ALFORD, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. London: Strahan and Co.

There is, we believe, little doubt entertained among scholars that our present version of the Bible is susceptible of improvement, and it is little wonder that such should be the case. Biblical research has made considerable progress since the days of James I., and, therefore, for students a revised translation may be desirable; but the question is beset with much difficulty when looked at from a popular point of view.

The authorised version of the Scriptures is, in the convictions and hearts of the bulk of the English people, the sacred volume itself. The mass of the nation is utterly unconscious of a doubt that the language of that book is the very word of God; hence the veneration and love with which they cling to it. The "authority" upon which it is given is the same that has sanctioned the Articles of Religion and given its approval to the formularies and written doctrines of the Church of England. To question the entire accuracy, even if only verbal, of the "authorised version" is, therefore, to shake the foundation of the reformed faith amongst us; and this is directly done—or attempted—although, of course, unconsciously, by Dean Alford in offering this revised and corrected version. It is somewhat strange that clergymen of the Church of England should be so prominent in these attempts. We do not allude to divines of that quasi-rationalistic school to which the authors of "Essays and Reviews" belong, but to men who profess orthodox doctrine. The former deny the inspiration of the Scriptures even in the originals, and the faults of the authorised version do not come into the controversy. The views expressed by Dr. Alford and the late Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, threaten much greater danger to that implicit reliance on the Bible, as it is given by authority, which characterises the English nation. What the Archbishop stated in terms general and sweeping, but still explicit enough, the Dean strengthens by revising the New Testament. Dr. Whately, addressing the Protestant teachers in the national schools of Ireland, warns them "against the vulgar error of considering the book commonly called the Bible to be the Bible;" that is, they "are not to appropriate to the authorised version the name of the Bible or the Scriptures." "The authorised version of the Scriptures," said that prelate on another occasion, "is so called as being the one authorised to be read publicly in churches, not as claiming to be infallible or to be the standard of doctrine of our Church. Some persons seem practically to forget that there is no inspired book in the English language, and that the Scriptures properly so called are not read in any school for the poor."

Archbishop Whately, however, nowhere says that the authorised version is not, for popular use, a sufficiently accurate translation of the Hebrew and Greek originals—if indeed the Greek MSS. be originals and not themselves translations or transcriptions. Dean Alford does directly impeach its exactness. The translators in the reign of James I. profess to have made their version "out of the original sacred tongues, together with comparing of the labours both in our own and other foreign languages of many worthy men who went before us." Dr. Alford states on his title-page that the authorised version is now by him "newly compared with the original Greek, and revised." Looking over the variations he introduces, and which are to be found on almost every page, the student will see that he quotes as authorities "the most ancient MSS.," "the oldest MSS.," "the older MSS.," "the Sinaitic MS.," "the Vatican MS.," and very frequently "the original." The Sinaitic and the Vatican are "the two oldest," which must mean the two most ancient extant. And what is "the original"? Is it either of these two? Whether it be or not, if the Dean has it before him and can understand it, why not adhere to it as the single and sufficient authority, and cast imperfect copies, varying amongst themselves, aside? The references to these various MSS. are most unsatisfactory. If Dr. Alford knows anything of their history, when and by whom they were made, whether any one of them is a copy direct from the original, or whether they are not all copies or translations of pre-existing copies—if he has any evidence of the degree of authority due to them, why not set all this forth in his preface?

We ought to add that the alterations in Dean Alford's revised version are for the most part merely verbal, and that, without perceptibly varying the meaning, they in some cases impair the excellence of the language. The very rev. reviser says his wish mainly is to keep open the great question of an authoritative revision, and with that view he calls for a Royal Commission, to be composed from the various sections of the Church in this realm, and which "he doubts not would issue in the production of a new authorised version founded upon the old, but everywhere, by its own weight of excellence, superseding it." In the present distracted state of religious parties, in the conflict of doctrine and of passionate controversy, and considering the widely-diverging tendencies of one section towards Rome, another towards Geneva, and a third in the direction of German Rationalism, we fear that a Royal Commission to revise the accepted version can be regarded as little more than a chimera. Such a commission, resulting in a version of the Scriptures such as Dean

Alford desires, may, perhaps, be possible at some future time; but that time is not yet, and meanwhile we must be content to adhere to the version we have, whatever faults it may or may not possess.

*Cyclopaedic Science Simplified.* By J. H. PEPPER. London: Frederick Warne and Company.

After such men as Watt, Brewster, Wheatstone, and Faraday have by patient research and toilsome experiment discovered some of the deep things of nature designed for the use and advancement of humanity, it falls to the lot of the "popular lecturer" to extract from the results of their labours a little amusement for the recreation of schools and holiday-folk, at the Royal Polytechnic and elsewhere; and, rod in hand, after the manner of a conjuror, to make sober science dance in coloured fire and sparkle in electric flashes, to the delight of the multitude. This Mr. J. H. Pepper has done for many years—long may he continue so to do!—and his method of operation is set forth in the book now before us. Any boy may here learn how to raise a ghost, project a skeleton, float a seraph, or bring his grandma's head out of a magic box. The secret of the invisible girl and the piping bullfinch is at length disclosed; and all the little tricks and appliances behind the scenes of the Polytechnic laid bare in letter-press and woodcut. As we turn over page after page of these disclosures a doubt, however, arises in our mind as to the wisdom of the whole proceeding. We are half angry with the Professor for having befooled our senses by such simple means, and wholly vexed to think that we must from henceforth rank him amongst the Barnumites; and, even by the light of his own lens and mirror, view him as a necromancer in the disguise of a scientific teacher. It cannot be good for any institution to tamper with the oracle; but when the high priest himself tears off the veil, and exposes to the public gaze the innermost secrets of the temple, either he is intoxicated with the divine afflatus or he is an apostate.

What although we read in the author's preface that in this book he is only redeeming a promise made in his "earlier works!" This will not carry him blameless when we find he has done a great deal more than ever he promised; he only promised "that other books, to be regarded as a series of steps in science, should be forthcoming." It is impossible to regard the public exposure of a series of clever mechanical tricks as so many steps in science except it be the science of deception; and why cannot the Professor in his preface so arrange his sentences as to make it clear that he is not endeavouring to mystify us at the very outset? "It is hoped the facts contained in this more advanced but still elementary work will be found sufficiently attractive to stimulate," &c. We are justified in suspecting that a joke or hoax is lurking somewhere, when, on the ground of being stimulative and attractive, an "elementary" work is described as being more "advanced" than the "minute and laborious works of learned authors;" but how can a book be called "elementary" which for the most part avoids first principles, and may most truly be described as a compilation of the results of modern science mixed up with a description of the means by which Mr. Pepper has managed to administer a very small modicum of scientific instruction with a great deal of amusement? After all objections are taken to the pretensions of Mr. Pepper's volume, and after entering a protest in the name of science against the too close association of truly great names with one that has but slender claims to such a characterisation, it may be heartily recommended to all who desire a superficial acquaintance with engineering, electricity, magnetism, acoustics, pneumatics, and chemistry.

*Idonia, and other Poems.* By JAMES BURNLEY. London: Longman and Co.

Here is another small green volume which calls for the same observations which so often have to be made. There are always plenty of young provincial men who think that their poetry is all right—and so it is, amongst their friends. In the present case, Mr. Burnley, clearly of Bradford, says in a dedication to his friend "J. Arthur Binns," "Much of what literary training I have had is due to your guidance. I bring to you, therefore, this, my first book, as the best token I can offer of my appreciation of your clear critical judgment and wide literary knowledge and as an earnest of higher efforts, towards which you have ever taught me to aspire." There is mutual admiration in this, and it can scarcely be imagined that Mr. Binns wants a higher effort than "Idonia," which is a short blank verse tragedy, in which all the high-flown people die, whilst two comic servants and a cracked poet are left moralising. Generally, the minor poems in modern volumes have at least some graces of art about them, but Mr. Burnley contrives to make his hard, cold, and altogether unpoetic. We are obliged to generalise in these remarks, since we have no space for quotation—nor, if we had, could we find anything that would not point to mediocrity unless it were some of the "Factory Songs," which have a tone of life and locality about them which are wholly wanting in the more pretentious pieces. With "The Ring and the Book" discussion still red-hot, and likely to remain so for a while, it is to be feared that the general public will find no time to take up Mr. Burnley. At Bradford it may be different; and he must content himself by reflecting that few people are poets out of their own boroughs.

*On Going to Sleep.* London: Hardwicke.

The joke that most funny fellows would be able to make for themselves on a book about "going to sleep" would be almost fair in the case of the few pages before us. The author, Mr. Charles H. Moore, does not tell us what we fondly hoped to hear—*how to get to sleep* when restlessly tumbling in bed—but describes, instead, the physical and mental phenomena of sleep itself. Something like this we seem to remember, many years ago, in "Mens Corporis," by Mr. Hastings Elwin; but the medical profession will doubtless be glad to have the question reopened. For the non-medical mind, however, the present attempt can scarcely be recommended, since Mr. Moore adopts the language of a class science to an extent which must prove fatal to ordinary people. But it will be easily gathered that the chief cause of sleep is the reduction of the quantity of arterial blood in the brain. But—how to effect it?

*Britannia. A Monthly Magazine.* Edited by ARTHUR A'BECKETT. Vol. I. London: Office, 199, Strand.

Without being absolutely certain—in these days of rashroom literature—we believe that the *Britannia* is the latest of those shilling monthlies which came into fashion with the *Cornhill*. It differs but immaterially from its companions, and deserves to range beside them. The editor contributes the first six parts of a novel, "Fallen Among Thieves," in which he describes various kinds of villainies in high and low life. Many of these scenes are written skilfully, and the story has strong interest of that kind which so many people have only cared for since the production of "Lady Audley's Secret." Mr. Burnand's "Commentaries of Major Blake" has much of his own fun in it; but it is impossible for the reader not to call up remembrances of Thackeray's earlier scoundrels. Many of the minor papers—serious or amusing, as the case may be—are quite up to the occasion; Dr. Scoffern's papers on "Beautiful for Ever," and occasional verses by "F. A. M." and others, especially so. The real feature of novelty is having the page illustrations printed in colours, on the *Tombank* plan, which people persist in liking, although the effect is no better than commonplace trickery. Here, for instance, are some blue landscapes, of surpassing absurdity to an artistic eye. But Mr. Matt Morgan's drawings are worth looking at under any circumstances.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT MUNICH will probably be opened on July 20. Almost all countries will be represented in it. Austria sends 327, Italy 225, Belgium 95, Paris 60, Holland 53, Switzerland and England 19 objects for exhibition; while America, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia each send several pictures.





"THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 24, 1572," THE EVE OF THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.—(FROM A PICTURE BY M. E. FICHEL, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)

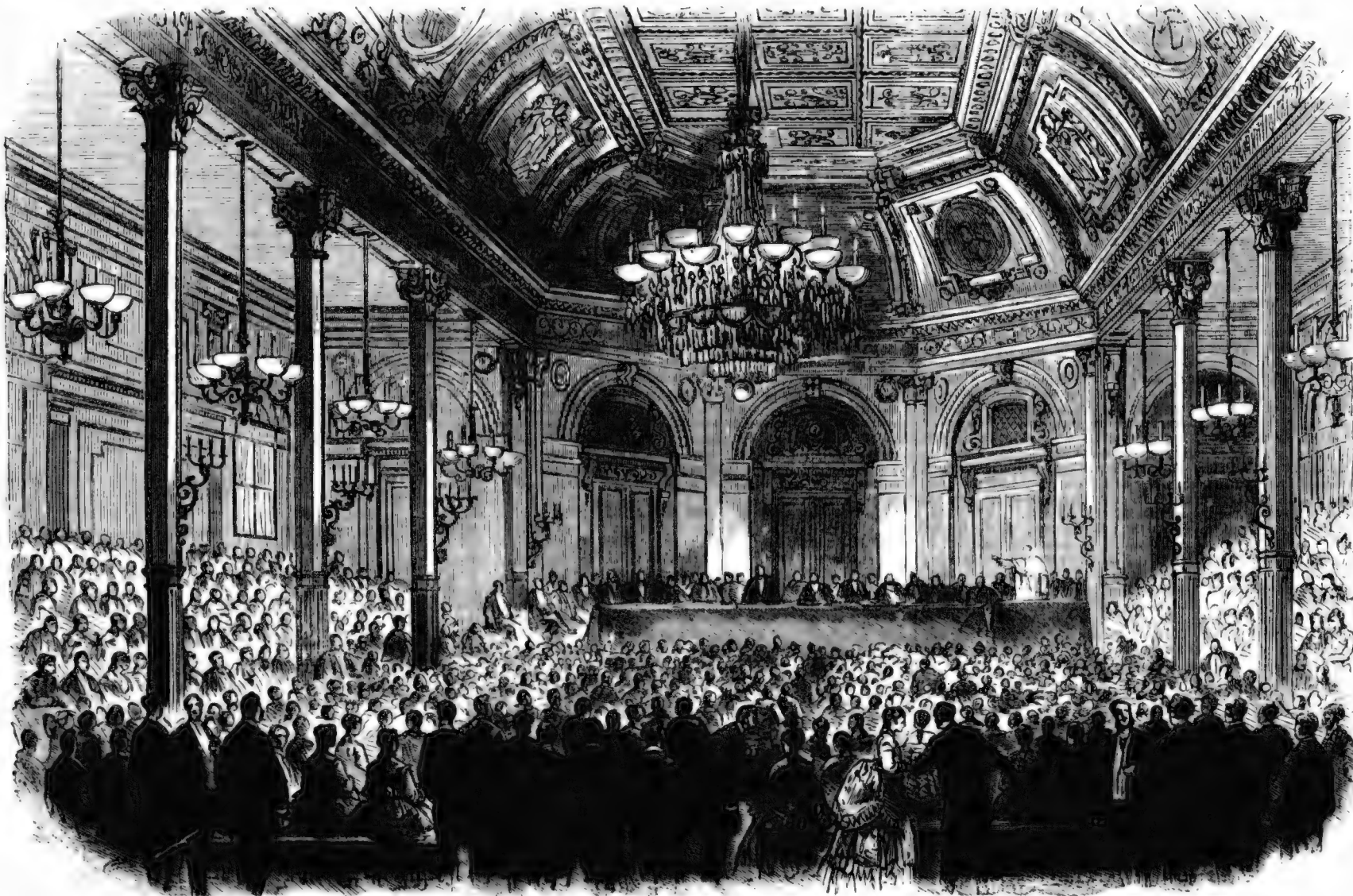
#### "THE EVE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW."

THE subject of the picture from which our Engraving is taken having over and over again been adopted by artists who sought a scene in which intense human interest might be expressed, great credit is due to anyone who may succeed in treating it from an original point of view. In this M. Eugène Fichel has displayed genuine ability by the adoption of a method of treatment which may be described as realistic and historical. The whole scene—the marking of the doors, the reading of the list of victims, the

treacherous conference in the streets so soon to be made human shambles—everything is depicted with an appreciative power which at once appeals to our sense of truthfulness. As one looks at the picture the figures seem to move. We listen for the tolling of the bell of St. Germain L'Auxerrois, which is to give the signal for the massacre to begin. A page of history is presented to us in a form inexpressibly attractive, and we cannot forbear congratulating the pupil of Paul Delaroche on the vigour of drawing and excellence of composition which he has so successfully acquired from his eminent master.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE LEAGUE.

ON the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, and when the Emperor was at the camp at Châlons, where he made that military speech which has roused all sorts of suspicions as to his warlike promptings, a meeting was held in the Salle Hertz which had for its object the establishment of peace. The International Peace League is an association for the propagation of pacific principles and looks forward to the time when national disputes may be settled otherwise than by an appeal to arms.



PRINCE HYACINTHE ADDRESSING THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE LEAGUE IN THE HERTZ SALOON, JUNE 24, 1869.



However doubtful this sceptical generation may be of the rapid triumph of these efforts, the brilliant assembly which met in the Hertz Saloon to hear the letters and reports of M. Frederick Passy were convinced that the development of the association was sufficient to encourage the belief that the ideas it represents are being widely adopted all over the civilised world; while the almost universal acceptance of the principles of free trade, maritime communication, the mutual applications of scientific discovery, and industrial and art congresses, are evidences that the desire for maintaining peace is becoming more intensified.

The great event of the meeting, however, was the address of Père Hyacinthe, whose oratorical ability is now widely acknowledged by all who have ever had the good fortune to hear him. The audience to whom he appealed in the interests of the association received him with unbounded applause; and, in the course of his address, he assured them that he was not one of that exclusive sect which disdained to occupy themselves with the affairs of this life or to take any interest in the efforts of man to subdue the material world. Mankind, he said, were not placed upon the earth to dream of heaven, but to gain it by work. The operations of the society may best be understood by the statement that it seeks to perpetuate the mission commenced by the Peace Congress of 1849, and the progress it is making seems to indicate that it will effectually aid in promoting the object to which it is devoted.

#### A CLUB SQUABBLE.

THE authorised version of a story which has been the talk of London for the past fortnight is given in a correspondence published in the papers, at the instance of Mr. Grenville-Murray, on Tuesday morning. The story (which was told with several variations) was that Mr. Grenville-Murray had been soundly thrashed by Lord Carrington in front of the Conservative Club, and that the attack was in consequence of something disrespectful to the noble Lord's family which Mr. Grenville-Murray had written, or allowed to be written, in a weekly publication with which rumour had connected his name. Now the facts, as Mr. Grenville-Murray related them to his solicitors, are these:—Mr. Grenville-Murray was coming out of the Conservative Club, a little after midnight on June 22, when Lord Carrington, whom he did not know, after asking him who he was, struck at his hat without a moment's warning with a stick which he had concealed behind him, and "the dent in the hat," says Mr. Grenville-Murray, "is still visible." Lord Carrington explained that he had used the stick because Mr. Grenville-Murray had written against his (Lord Carrington's) father. Mr. Grenville-Murray said he had done no such thing, and upon this Lord Carrington "seemed scared and went away." Mr. Grenville-Murray desires his solicitors to assure Lord Carrington that he never intended to say anything discourteous about that noble Lord or his family, and further, that he neither edits nor owns any newspaper whatever. The letter which Mr. Grenville-Murray's solicitors upon these instructions wrote to Lord Carrington is not published, but that of his Lordship's solicitors in reply is. It is very short. Lord Carrington declined in any way to apologise, and justified what he had done by the fact that "Mr. Murray must be aware from recent events that his connection with the *Queen's Messenger* is a matter of public notoriety, and admits of the clearest proof." In the mean time the matter had come before the committee of the Conservative Club, and the secretary wrote on the 1st inst. to Mr. Grenville-Murray to say that, unless satisfactory explanations were offered before the 7th, they would have to call a special meeting to consider the matter. Mr. Grenville-Murray's explanations contain a pointblank denial of the authorship of the articles which have been attributed to him. "I protest," he says, "against the reception by the club committee of fabricated documents which I unhesitatingly declare to have been used on this occasion at the instigation of Mr. Newman's client, John Bidwell, with a view to injure me. My plain denial once given, I decline to enter into the subject further with the club committee. I claim their protection against my unfair adversaries, who, if they believe in their own allegations, have the law open to them." As to the assault, Mr. Grenville-Murray calls it "cowardly" and "womanly." He was alone, while Lord Carrington was accompanied by a man who looked like "a fighting man." If Mr. Grenville-Murray had acted as his feelings prompted, he would, he says, have horse-whipped his Lordship; but, acting on the advice of friends not to break the law either in that way or by offering to fight a duel with an antagonist young enough to be his son, he determined to treat the case as if the offence had been committed by a vulgar brawler.

#### EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT.

The assault upon Mr. Grenville-Murray at the Conservative Club by Lord Carrington was inquired into, on Wednesday, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, upon a summons issued against his Lordship by the gentleman assaulted. The hearing was fixed for two o'clock, and long before that hour excited groups of fashionably-dressed gentlemen were beseeching admittance into the tiny courthouse. When the doors were regularly thrown open, the court was crowded before the first rush was over. The excitement manifested in the affair was singularly great, and there was much personal feeling introduced into the proceedings by all parties concerned—not excepting even the learned counsel engaged. The case was heard by Mr. d'Eyncourt, in the absence of Mr. Knox. Mr. Gill appeared for Mr. Grenville-Murray, and Mr. H. Giffard, Q.C., for Lord Carrington. Both complainant and defendant were surrounded by numerous friends. One of the many persons accompanying or in attendance upon Lord Carrington (who, by-the-way, though a very youthful-looking peer, is physically much more than a match

for the complainant) was an elderly man with a japed tin deed-box. This was ultimately the cause of a scene the like of which the magistrate said he had never before witnessed in a court of law. The excitement of the case proper was heightened by the incidental allegation that certain papers produced had been literally stolen for the purposes of the defence. As the hearing went on the gentleman with the box—who turned out to be Mr. Newman, a solicitor, and who clasped the big box with both arms throughout the whole time—kept on supplying Lord Carrington's counsel and solicitors with bundles of manuscript—evidently *Queen's Messenger* "copy," duly labelled as to dates, &c. While the case was in progress a rush was made at the box, just as Mr. Newman was returning some of the papers. Cries of "Police!" "Murder!" and "Help!" arose. Twenty or thirty men, old and young, clustered round the box, shouting at the top of their voices, and struggling, kicking, and fighting for the prize. Chairs were hurled out of the way, forms overturned, inkstands capsize. The attacking party was at first successful, and the box began to approach the edge of the table. The defenders then waxed frantic, and created a terrible din and confusion. Young gentlemen, who had watched the case in lavender kids and with unruffled mien, now threw themselves into the mêlée, and blows, with both fist and stick, were freely exchanged all round. Half a dozen police at length hurried in from the outside, and the day was then speedily decided against the attackers. The box was safe and sound, but some papers were torn to shreds in the scuffle. The "row" did not by any

court by the police while the affray was going on, some of them, as was said, without at all deserving the vigorous treatment they met with. The most remarkable point of the whole affair was its impracticability, for, apart from the chances of rescue, the size of the box, and the narrow, guarded entrances of the court, would have rendered it impossible for anyone to get off with it. The court business that succeeded this interlude was transacted amidst considerable excitement. The worthy magistrate had calmly surveyed this extraordinary contempt of court from his chair. The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Colville, Marquis Townshend, the Marquis of Blandford, Lord Clonmell, Lord George Lennox, Lord Bingham, and other persons of distinction were present. Lord Carrington appeared to treat the case from the first from a humorous point of view, and laughed openly at various parts of the evidence.

Two charges were made, under separate summonses, against his Lordship—the first being that he had committed an assault on Mr. Grenville-Murray, and the second that he had used language with a view to provoke a duel. The result of the inquiry was that Lord Carrington was bound over to keep the peace on the first charge, and was committed for trial at the Sessions on the second.

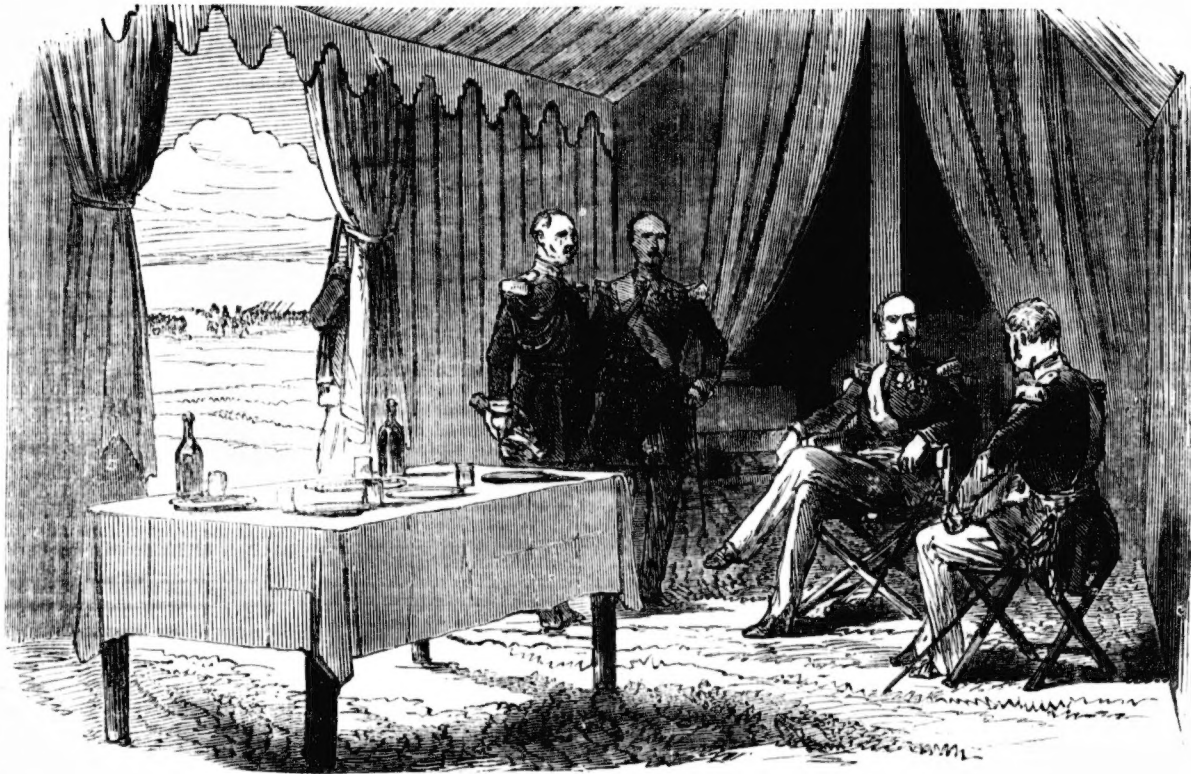
#### AMONG THE TENTS AT WIMBLEDON.

THE special correspondent of the *Star* gives the following as the results of his observations at Wimbledon on Monday, the first day of the annual meeting:—

"The opening day at Wimbledon is not the day that precise and methodical folk should select for a visit to the great volunteer camp. It is scarcely fair to the doctory host of citizen soldiers who enact parts in the great military spectacle of fourteen days duration to 'drop in' on them so soon. It should be borne in mind that the dramatic personae are not professionals, but in many cases shy and modest amateurs, who resent your prying behind the scenes."

"This is a wide-spread difficulty, every volunteer owning a booth of his own, or, at most, sharing it with one or two comrades. It is the elderly volunteer who suffers most from the sacrilegious gaze of the stranger. The younger members, buoyant of mind as well as body, set about the business of tent arrangement as though it were mere fun; it is the careful man, of years and breadth, the father of a family, the husband of a watchful and careful wife, that feels his position most acutely. Warm, as it were, from the domestic hearth, he cuts but a forlorn figure cast on a common, and given a tent, some bedding, a wash-stand, a shaving-glass, a bath, a hamper, three chairs, and a few cooking utensils, to construct a house out of. It is good to observe him and his chums pottering about the tiny establishment, and endeavouring to set it in order! They are jolly, hilarious almost, but the laugh is marked with the sweat of hopeless bemusement, and the joke blighted at full bloom by the sudden development of some uncompromising difficulty that renders it necessary to undo all that has been done and commence again. This is particularly observable amongst those plucky members of the order, who, scorning distance, have travelled a hundred or two hundred miles rather than their corps should be unrepresented at the great annual gathering. You may always know from what part of the country the tenant of a tent and his comrades hail, for it is the custom to extemporise a name plate out of a bit of cardboard, inscribed with the said particulars, and affix it near the tent entrance. Sometimes the tent itself is christened. In one lane, thickly hedged on each side with these white canvas houses, may be found 'Arcadia Lodge,' 'Bachelors' Hall,' and 'Laburnum Villa.' Other tent sojourners besides these guileless men from the country bestow titles on their abodes, and with a taste that is more questionable. There is one 'row' in particular that if I were a volunteer camping out and desirous of passing my evenings in peace, I should avoid the vicinity of. One of the tents in question exhibits a coarse daub of painting, by means of which the inquirer is informed that the 'Rollicking Rams' live there, and depicted beneath there appear the said Rams 'rollicking' in a state of brutal intoxication, in process of being conveyed to the station-house. Next door to these are the 'Jolly Dogs,' hailing, if I remember, from Whitechapel, and not ashamed to own it. In the immediate neighbourhood are the 'Busy Bees,' who likewise exhibit their good sense and wit in pictorial embellishment. There you see wreathed in a quotation from the good Dr. Watts, 'How doth the busy bee,' &c., an individual of the 'Rollicking Ram' breed staggering drunk as he swills from a quart pot. To say the least, these flights of humour are coarse, vulgar, and silly, and have a smack of music-hall snobishness that is quite out of place amongst the tents of decent men."

"There are the tents of the 'swell,' and the tents of the plain man and the hardworker; tents that can boast of a boarded floor covered with a rich carpet, and furnished with gorgeous couches and lounges, and musical instruments; and others that have no more than a strip of cocoa-matting spread on the frowsy grass, and just a mattress to lie on, and a table to sit at, and a chair or so to sit on. North-countrymen these for the most part, and small pleasure-seekers; men who have soberly in view the main purpose of the gathering—the shooting best and the best man's reward. You



THE CAMP AT CHÂLONS: THE EMPEROR'S TENT.—SEE PAGE 19.



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL PLAYING CROQUET IN THE CAMP.—SEE PAGE 19.

means terminate when this issue was decided. The battle was renewed, apparently to enable the combatants to settle any outstanding accounts, and the fun, to the score of spectators who had invaded the magistrate's inclosure, to be out of harm's way and to witness the action, was largely added to by the behaviour of half a dozen gentlemen, who, keeping safely out of the thick of the fight, leaped about from chair to chair, screaming gratuitous advice to everybody. This scene lasted ten minutes, and, when it was at an end, broken furniture, torn coats, and battered hats told of the varying fortunes of the combatants. Lord Carrington, who had taken an active share in the strife, was then seen patting various policemen on the back and congratulating them and his friends generally upon the upshot of the little incident. Several persons were taken into custody and promptly hustled out of the



may know them at a glance from among the knots of competitors waiting their turn at the target. They do not smoke cigars and sport fancy costumes. They are solemn men of serious visage, and whisper each other in confidence. When, rifle in hand, they kneel down as if, instead of being about to shoot, they were going to be shot; they could not look more grave or more apprehensive for the result. And, being on the subject of shooting, to me, a strictly non-military man, it seemed very odd—the position the shooters adopted. A few knelt, but the majority lay down either flat on their belly or on their side, with their knees raised a little, just as is commonly a man's position when a-bed. In the most curious way, too, in most cases the shooter fidgeted about, cuddling down to the grass, as it were, as though comfortably disposing himself before he dropped off to sleep; and thus he would lie silent and quiet with one fist sure gripping his piece, and the other waiting on the watched trigger, when bang—ping! and he rouses to instant wakefulness to see the result of his venture. He does not discover it instantly, and when the contest grows close and warm these few intervening seconds must be trying ones. Through some invisible agency, if the shot is a bull's-eye—that is, if it has struck the little square black patch in the middle of the white disc—a tiny red flag appears waving to and fro. If the heart of the bull's-eye itself is struck, then there appears at the spot a sort of gigantic muffin covering it, and, after hovering there for a few seconds, disappears. But with ordinary shooters it generally happens that neither the red flag nor the white muffin is called into requisition. The disc, instead of the centre, has received the bullet, and then there rises out of the earth, apparently, an ominous-looking black-headed mop that gropes blindly about till it finds the place of the mis-aimed shot, and pats it with the white brush that is at the other side of it, giving the said mop the appearance of a deprecatory black head wagging a reproof to the unlucky marksman and enjoining more care for the future.

"In this rambling, disjointed sketch of what the Wimbledon camp is like, at the present writing, I must not forget to make mention of the desperate attempts at floriculture indulged in by almost everybody with a canvas roof over his head. As regards the 'swell' tents, florists' vans from Chiswick and Brentford bring loads of blooming rarities, and there they appear prodigally heaped in dazzling sweet-smelling banks by the doors. At the abodes of the working-men volunteers the passion exhibits itself quite as fiercely, though it necessarily has less to show for it. Flower-hawkers' carts thread through the canvas lanes, and volunteers, gently disposed towards their brethren as regards all else, hotly contend with their brothers for 'first deal' with the welcome vender of geraniums and heartsease. To such a pitch of amiable insanity has this garden mania wrought them, that it has been found necessary to post in every direction great placards prohibiting them from denuding furze from the adjoining open, or 'carting gravel' to aid their desperate purpose. Whichever way you look (except towards that quarter in which the Rollicking Rams reside) may be seen bold volunteers, and middle aged, and those of young volunteers of more sweetheating age, urging men with spades to dig holes for them that they may deposit their garden pots, or performing the same office for themselves—it all resulting in abounding ornamentation that is exceedingly pleasant to contemplate."

The shooting for the several prizes, as well as those at the pool and other targets, has gone on during the week. The meeting is in every respect highly satisfactory.

**STEAM BOILERS INSPECTION.**—A bill to provide for the periodical inspection of steam-boilers has been prepared and brought in by Mr. Henry B. Sheridan, Mr. Vickers, and Mr. Brady. It proposes that the Board of Trade shall have power, immediately after the passing of the Act, and from time to time, to issue rules and orders by which a complete and effective system of registering, inspecting, testing, and ascertaining the safety and security of steam-boilers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be established and carried into effect. A registrar and inspector-general of steam-boilers is to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and the duties and powers are to be defined and governed by the rules and orders to be issued by the Board of Trade. Such salary as her Majesty's Treasury shall deem an adequate and proper remuneration for the services to be performed by these officers is to be paid out of such funds as Parliament shall provide for that purpose. The registrar and inspector-general are to have power to appoint deputy registrars and sub-inspectors, with such salaries and allowances as they shall deem necessary and proper.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.**—The following are the resolutions reported to the House on Tuesday on this subject:—"1. That it is expedient to provide for the purchase, by the Postmaster-General, of the undertakings of telegraph companies in the United Kingdom. 2. That the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised to raise such moneys as shall be required for such purchase by the creation of securities chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. 3. That the said Commissioners may raise such moneys by Terminable Annuities, or Exchequer Bills, or Exchequer Bonds, or Three per Cent Capital Stocks of Annuities, or by either or by all of such modes, provided that the total amount shall not exceed in the whole the sum of £7,000,000 sterling. 4. That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for the purpose, of all expenses which may be incurred in working, maintaining, and extending the telegraphs so purchased, and for the issue of any surplus of receipts over payments arising therefrom to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the redemption of National Debt. 5. That it is expedient to amend the Telegraph Act, 1868."

**THE IRISH CHURCH BILL AND THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.**—At a large meeting of leading Manchester Liberals, held in the Townhall of that city, on Tuesday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:—"1. That, believing that the Irish Church Bill as it left the House of Commons was substantially in harmony with the resolutions of that House last Session, and with the wishes of the country as emphatically expressed at the general election, this meeting regards with great concern the attempts in the House of Lords to effect such changes in the measure as will frustrate in many important respects the purpose of its framers and violate the principle of religious equality. 2. That this meeting strongly deprecates all proposals which have in view the re-endowment of the disestablished Church, as also those which aim at securing religious equality by means of indiscriminate endowment; and deems it to be of the utmost importance that her Majesty's Ministers and the Liberal party in the House of Commons should be assured of the earnest desire of those who have hitherto supported the bill that it should not pass in a form which would disappoint the just expectations of the country and have the effect of prolonging the controversy which it was intended to close."—At a meeting of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh, held on Tuesday—the Rev. Mr. Barlas, Musselburgh, Moderator—Dr. Harper, Leith, moved a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to watch over the progress of the Irish Church Bill, with power to call a special meeting of the Presbytery, if necessary. Mr. Brodie, Lasswade, moved that the Presbytery take no action in the matter, as it was beyond their province to meddle with such questions as these before them. He, however, approved the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. Mr. Marshall, East Calder, seconded Mr. Brodie's amendment. On a division, the motion for the appointment of the committee was carried by a large majority.

**FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—A Parliamentary return recently issued, and which seems intended to be annual, showing the number of persons convicted in Great Britain, in a quarter of the year (the second quarter), of having false weights and measures, belongs to a class of returns which give an imperfect representation of facts. It states that there were 447 convictions in the metropolitan police district—165 of them in Newington, Surrey. In Lancashire there were 203; in Staffordshire, 208; in Sussex, Wilt, Westmorland, Northumberland, and Monmouthshire there were none at all; in all Berkshire there were only two convictions; in less populous Buckinghamshire there were 18; in Bedfordshire, 17; in Cambridgeshire, 49; in Cornwall there were only two; in Devon, 48; in Hampshire there were only seven, and all in Portsmouth; in Nottinghamshire there were 11, all but one in Nottingham town; in Warwickshire, 59, the majority in Birmingham; in the East Riding of Yorkshire there were five; in the West Riding, 117; in all Wales there were 55, above a fourth of them in the borough of Welshpool. It is plain enough, from the return, that there is a vast number of unjust weights and measures in use; but where there is no efficient inspection there are few exposures. It has been urged that weights and measures cannot be absolutely perfect; but pieces of lead attached to a scale or to the weighing end of a beam are not accidents; nor will wear and tear for a reasonable time account for large defects, such as 2 lb. in 25 lb., or 1 lb. in 4 lb. The return, extending to 207 folio pages, presents a long and creditable list of shopkeepers using weights which give the customers smaller quantities than they pay for. The Bath rule seems a fair one; all persons using weights and measures are required to have them examined twice a year, at the office of the inspector; and those who comply with this rule are not summoned if, in the interim, their weights and measures merely indicate defects consequent upon the usual wear and tear.

## OPERA, CONCERTS, AND GOSSIP.

THE two last performances of "Don Giovanni" at the Royal Italian Opera have been chiefly remarkable as affording Signor Tamberlik, one of the most renowned tenors of the present day, an opportunity of re-introducing himself to the English public in the character of Don Ottavio. Signor Tamberlik, who is chiefly remembered by his English admirers in connection with such great dramatic parts as Guillaume Tell and Otello, is not heard to equal advantage as Don Ottavio. Don Ottavio is a lover who inspires only a secondary degree of interest, and who, instead of taking, like the beloved one herself, a serious part in the action of the drama, contents himself with uttering from time to time unavailing lamentations, though Don Ottavio's great air, "Il mio tesoro," is undeniably one of the most lovely melodies ever written. However, to be heard in all its beauty, it should be sung by a tenor with a fresh, youthful voice; and unfortunately no such tenor just now is to be found. Of course, an artist so intelligent and accomplished as Signor Tamberlik knows only too well how it ought to be sung; but between such knowledge and satisfactory execution lies the distance which so often separates the will from the deed. Signor Tamberlik will be heard next Tuesday as John of Leyden in the "Propheète," a part much better suited for the display of his fine dramatic talent than that of Don Ottavio. It seems that no new work is to be produced this season for the special advantage of Madame Patti, who, however, has already a most comprehensive repertoire, including all the lightest and some of the most serious parts in modern Italian opera. Nevertheless, if Italian opera were not all but dead, some Italian composer would surely come forward to seek an opportunity of furnishing Madame Patti with a new part. There are, indeed, plenty of parts, old and new, written for other singers, which Madame Patti has only had to appear in to make them exclusively her own; but this only proves the force and versatility of her talent, and does not alter the fact that here is a great artist, certainly the greatest Italian artist of her time, for whom there is no composer in Italy worthy to write. If Signor Verdi has ever heard Madame Patti sing the bolero from his "Vêpres Siciliennes," that alone ought to have inspired him with a desire (leaving the question of worthiness on one side) to compose an opera specially for her. It is said, however, that we shall see Madame Patti this season in a new impersonation—that of Valentine in "Les Huguenots." She resumed on Friday week the character of Dinorah in Meyerbeer's charming opera of that name; and she has lately appeared (for the first time these three or four years) as Ninetta in "La Gazza Ladra." Listening to the "Barber of Seville," it seems impossible that Rossini's music can ever grow old. Nevertheless, "La Gazza Ladra," though a younger work by some three or four years than the immortal "Barber," does here and there present signs of age. Nowhere in "La Gazza Ladra" can the music be called old-fashioned, nowhere is it commonplace; but one may say, without injustice or irreverence, that it already possesses something of an antique character. However, Ninetta, whether musically or dramatically considered, is in all respects a charming personage. She is the soul of the opera, even when Ninetta is not represented by Madame Patti; and, as the work has recently been represented at Covent Garden, it is more than ever in Ninetta that all interest is centred. In the Royal Italian Opera cast the only artist of high merit besides Madame Patti is Mr. Santley, whose performance as Ninetta's father can scarcely have been surpassed by any of the most celebrated representatives of the character. Mr. Santley has for years been known as one of the finest baritone singers of the day. He has of late paid particular attention to the histrionic part of his profession; and, whether as an actor or a singer, he has now no superior on the Italian operatic stage. Mlle. Grossi's voice, rich, heavy, and in some parts really effective, is not sufficiently flexible for the music of Pippo. For what may be called, by analogy, "light contralto" parts she never was fitted.

The New Philharmonic season, which terminated some weeks ago, was supplemented by a very effective performance in St. George's Hall, of "Son and Stranger," the English version of Mendelssohn's charming little opera, "Heimkehr," written for the "silver wedding" of his father and mother. Mr. Henry Leslie's concerts and the oratorio concerts directed by Mr. Joseph Barnby have both come to a conclusion. Mr. Leslie has never exhibited more spirit and never given a more attractive series of performances than during the present season. Mr. Barnby has faithfully carried out the pledges of his prospectus, adhering, as he proposed, to the French "normal diapason," and producing, in due succession, every work announced.

Among the items of latest musical news there are a few worth notice. Ferdinand Hiller has withdrawn his resignation, and remains director of the Cologne Conservatoire. The quarrel of this distinguished musician was with the municipality, which refused him certain privileges in a rather unhandsome manner. Herr Hiller promptly gave notice to quit; but, as Cologne could hardly afford to lose him, the citizens got up a memorial begging him to stay. The result is as stated. According to the *Gazette Musicale*, Mlle. Christine Nilsson has declined an offer to sing in her native country, pleading that she is engaged for two years from the present date. It is stated that Mlle. Nilsson goes to the United States in the autumn of next year, returning to England for the season of 1871. *Le Ménestrel*, after stating that the Marquis and Marquise de Caux recently dined at Marlborough House, observes:—"Cette réception a été aussi cordiale que bienveillante, et sans musique." *Le Ménestrel* should have left out the last clause. The Comtesse Pepoli (Alboni) having refused to sing at St. Petersburg, unless paid as highly as the Marquise de Caux, the Emperor Alexander, we are informed, telegraphed to M. de Guedenoff that her claim was just, and must be conceded. The Edinburgh Philharmonic Society, for some time past conducted by Mr. John Hullah, has just been dissolved.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**—The postponement of the opening of the Suez Canal has been officially announced. The ceremony is now to take place on Nov. 17. Vessels with visitors on board will be free of all dues. They will have to be at Port Said by Nov. 16. On the 17th they will proceed to Lake Timah; stop before Ismailia during the 18th, on which day the Viceroy will give a fête; and on the 19th they will cross the Bitter Lakes and enter the Red Sea.

**YOUNG LADY DROWNED.**—Miss Matty Colston, the daughter of the Rev. J. R. Colston, principal of Thistleboon House Academy, was drowned on Tuesday, while bathing in Langland Bay, at the Mumbles. Miss Colston, who was bathing with her sister, was seen floating away out to sea, but as it was known that she was a good swimmer little or no notice was taken of the circumstance, until it was discovered that she was at least 400 yards from the beach, and was still floating out seaward. Three gentlemen then swam to her assistance, and one of them, a very powerful swimmer, struck out swiftly towards the young lady, but before he reached her she went down, when almost within his grasp. He dived instantly, and continued his search till he could hold out no longer, and had barely strength left to reach the shore, where he arrived in an exhausted state. The body of the young lady was not recovered.

**ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.**—The first ascent for the year of Mont Blanc has just been effected. The party left Chamounix at six on the morning of June 28. It was composed of Joseph Nicolet, of Lyons; Mr. Palmer Gannon, an Englishman; Simon Méderic, guide; and three porters. Having reached the Grands Mulets at four in the afternoon, they started again at half-past one on the following morning, and arrived at the Grand Plateau at a quarter past seven. The way by the Corridor was found to be impracticable, owing to the quantity of snow; so the travellers were obliged to strike off to the right, under the Dôme de Goutte, and effect a passage by cutting about 800 steps in the ice, here frightfully steep, in order to gain the crest of the smaller and larger hump of the Dromedary. On two occasions the adventurers were forced to retrace their steps, owing to the violence of the wind, which threatened to precipitate the whole party into the abyss. At last, after terrible efforts, and with snow up to their waists, they reached the summit of Mont Blanc at 11.14 a.m. Here Mr. Palmer Gannon was seized with a fainting-fit, caused by the intensity of the cold, and had to be subjected to friction with snow impregnated with rum. The return to the Grands Mulets was effected by a descent down Les Beuses—a very dangerous passage, and not yet attempted by any ascending party. At last, however, the party arrived safely at Chamounix at eight o'clock in the evening, and were greeted with a warm welcome from the numerous visitors.

## OBITUARY.

**LADY CLINTON.**—The comparatively sudden death of Lady Clinton, which took place on Sunday, about mid-day, at Heanton Satchville, is announced. Her Ladyship was near her confinement, but was unexpectedly seized with a serious illness on Saturday night. Her medical attendants—Dr. Budd, of Barnstaple, and Messrs. Risdon and Mitchell—were at once summoned, and all that human skill could suggest to mitigate her sufferings was done. On Sunday morning Mr. Arthur Kempe, of Exeter, was sent for, but before he could reach Heanton Sackville her Ladyship had expired. Lord Clinton returned home from London on Saturday evening. The deceased lady was greatly esteemed, and will be deeply mourned. She was the only daughter of the late Sir John Stuart Forbes, eight Baronet, of Fettercain and Pitsligo. She was married to Lord Clinton in 1858, and has issue living two sons and three daughters.

**LORD CASTLEMAINE.**—The Right Hon. Richard, Lord Castlemaine, died on Sunday, at the age of seventy-seven. The deceased peer was the eldest son of Richard, second Lord, by Anne, daughter of Mr. Arthur French, of French Park, in the county of Roscommon, aunt of the late Lord De Freyne. He was born at Dublin, in the year 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He sat in the Tory interest as M.P. for Athlone in the unreformed House of Commons from 1826 to 1832, and was chosen one of the representative peers for Ireland, soon after succeeding to the family title, in 1840. He was a magistrate for the county of Roscommon, and a magistrate for, and Vice-Lieutenant of, the county of Westmeath. The late peer married, in 1822, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Michael Harris, of Dublin, by whom he had a numerous family. He succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Richard Handcock, late Captain of the 41st Foot, who is married to a daughter of the late Lord Harris.

**ADMIRAL BOWLES.**—Sir W. Bowles, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, died, on Friday morning week, in the eightieth year of his age. Seventy-three years ago he entered the Navy, and in 1807, two years after Nelson fell at Trafalgar, he became a Captain. Having been long employed afloat, he was nominated an extra aide-de-camp to William IV. The gallant officer long occupied a seat at the Board of Admiralty, and for eight years represented the borough of Launceston in Parliament. By his death Sir G. R. Sartorius becomes Admiral of the Fleet, and some valuable naval patronage falls to the disposal of Mr. Childers.

**SIR A. C. H. RUMBOLD, BART.**—The death was announced last Saturday of Sir Arthur C. H. Rumbold, Bart., Governor of the Virgin Islands. Sir Arthur was born in 1820, and served in the Army from 1837 till 1846. In July, 1848, he was appointed stipendiary magistrate at Jamaica, and held that office till 1855. He served with the Osmanli Cavalry during the late Russian War, and held the rank of Colonel in the Imperial Ottoman army. In 1857 he was appointed President of Nevis; in 1865, President of the Virgin Isles. Sir Arthur having no male issue, his brother, Mr. Charles Hale Rumbold, succeeds to the Baronetcy.

## LUNACY AND FRAUD.

A SINGULAR case of fraud was brought to light on Wednesday in the Lord Mayor's Court, in the city of London, in the shape of an attachment to secure the possession of some valuable diamonds. It appeared that a Prussian, named Augustus Wendell, some time ago took offices at 17, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, where he pretended to carry on the business of a merchant. He travelled on the Continent, and got introductions there to merchants, and managed to get himself held in high repute. Amongst his new acquaintances was a commission merchant's firm at Vienna, to whom he promised large orders when he returned to England. Shortly after he returned to this country he wrote a letter to the firm dated from Balmoral, and worded as if he were attached to the Court, giving an order for a gentleman's ring of pure Victoria gold, with a large emerald, the price not to exceed 400 fl.; and also for a cross of brilliants, according to a drawing sent in the letter, to be of the value of 2000 fl. The articles were to be sent to Cullum-street by June 23. The letter added, "The weather is getting bad here, and the Queen is going back to London, and we are now all packing up. With this order writing will be too tardy, and you must, therefore, use the telegraph and send it to my office. I send you a cheque for £250, and request that you will not draw upon me for less than £200." The firm got the order executed, and on June 24 dispatched the parcel containing the jewels from Vienna, and they were safely delivered at the office in Cullum-street on the 28th ult., directed, as requested, "To the Right Hon. Sir Augustus Wendell." The letter further referred to an order for 20,000 pairs of gloves for the British Army; but said that, as a change of Ministry was expected, the order must be delayed for a short time. The cheque given by Wendell was sent over here, but was dishonoured, there being "no effects." This fact, together with the non-receipt of any acknowledgment of the diamonds having come to hand, alarmed the firm, and the head of it came over here at once to inquire into the matter. It was placed in the hands of a private detective, who found that Wendell had taken handsome apartments in Jermyn-street, St. James's, and had ordered a 50-guinea pianoforte from a maker in Marlborough-street. His landlady, not knowing him, requested some money, and he gave her a cheque for £4 on the Union Bank, which was returned with "no effects" marked on it. She communicated the fact to the pianoforte-maker, who did not then send the instrument. On Saturday, the 26th ult., Wendell went to Cullum-street for the parcel, and, finding it had not arrived, left in great disappointment. He then went to an oyster-shop in the Strand, where he had a good supper, but when called upon for the reckoning he expressed his astonishment that they should ask Jesus Christ to pay for what he had had to eat and drink. Inquiries led to the discovery that the unfortunate man was a complete lunatic; and, after going through the necessary forms, he was taken to the Strand Union lunatic ward, whence he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Fisherton, near Salisbury, where he now remains. An attachment had been placed on the jewels in the Lord Mayor's Court. Their owners will get them back, but at considerable expense.

**A PREBENDAL STALL IN LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL** has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Bruce. The appointment has been offered to the Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter.

**PRINCE ARTHUR AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.**—The Council of Military Education, in their report just issued, state:—"Prince Arthur remained three terms only at the academy, and devoted his attention principally to artillery, fortification, and surveying. In these subjects he passed a searching viva voce examination by the professors in June, 1868, in the presence of Major-General Sir F. Abbott, a member of the council, who expressed himself in the following terms in his report:—"The examination, being viva voce, was much more extensive and searching than it could otherwise have been made within reasonable limits of time; yet the answers given were, with few exceptions, prompt and accurate, showing that during an unusually brief course his Royal Highness had devoted great attention to the instruction given by the able and zealous professors of the academy, and proving himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of her Majesty's Army."

**ADVICE TO BATHERS.**—The Royal Humane Society publish the following recommendations:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing naked on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water; leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young and those that are weak had better bathe three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."



## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND STRIKES.

"FARRAR V. CLOSE."

THIS case came before the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday, on an appeal from the decision of the justices of Bradford, relative to the construction to be put upon the rules of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' Friendly Society.

The Lord Chief Justice, who delivered the judgment of himself and Mr. Justice Mellor, said the only question in the case was whether this society was a friendly society, and within the protection of the Friendly Societies Act, or whether it partook of the character of a trades union. By the rules it was provided that any free or non-free member or members leaving his or their work to the satisfaction of the branch or executive council should be entitled to the sum of 15s. per week. It was urged that the rule admitted of a perfectly innocent construction, and applied to purposes only within the scope of the Friendly Societies Act. He should be disposed to concur in that view, if there was nothing to show that the rules in question might by a particular action be made subservient to trades union purposes. By the evidence of Farrar, the appellant, who had filled the offices of president and vice-president, it was clearly shown that the rules were in practice so constituted as to imply that the funds of the society were available for the purposes of strikes, by giving assistance to men to avoid seeking work where others were on strike—giving assistance, in fact, in districts where strikes were going on, and which had been done. That it appeared to him was not the purpose of a friendly society, but of trades unions. The rules of the society were ambiguous; but the Court was bound to look not only to the rules, but to the conduct of persons connected with the society, and from the appellant's evidence he was satisfied that some of the objects of the society were in the nature of a trades union. Trades unions had found many able defenders, and an illustrious foreigner had placed in a singular light their workings in this country. Whilst some strikes might be perfectly justifiable, others were illegal where they interfered tyrannically with the employers or other workmen. That, however, was a question for the Legislature to deal with, and what the Court had to do was to deal with the law as they found it. He felt bound to hold that the decision of the magistrate in refusing to convict on the ground that the society operated in restraint of trade was correct, and ought to be affirmed.

Mr. Justice Mellor concurred.

Mr. Justice Hannen dissented. He said the society was established for the laudable purpose of assisting distressed members and others when seeking employment, and the question was, whether, as the rules were framed, there was another object in view. All the rules were conducive to the legitimate objects of a friendly society; but it was said they were capable of being applied to illegal purposes, and were, in fact, so applied. He could see no grounds for supposing that the rules were not honestly framed for the object of the preamble; and although they were, like the laws of every good institution, liable to be perverted for bad purposes, there was nothing to show that the society as a body had sanctioned the use of the rules to an illegal purpose; and he was further of opinion that the acts relied on by the agents of the company as illegal were not in restraint of trade, because, although assistance had been given the members out on strike, if satisfactory to the branch and the executive council, they took no steps against the men for going back to work, and nothing was done in restraint of trade. There was nothing to show that the funds of the society had been applied to the support of illegal strikes. Strikes were not necessarily illegal, but their illegality depended upon the manner in which they were enforced and their object. For instance, it was not illegal for men voluntarily to abstain from work with the view of obtaining better wages. The evidence in this case showed that the society only permitted members to draw from the funds when they were out of work, for some purpose shown not to be illegal, and for what the society considered meritorious. There was no coercion used, and there was nothing illegal in what was done, assuming always that the strike was legal. The judgment of the Court ought not to be based on the ground that strikes were opposed to public policy, and there was no evidence here to show that what the society did was contrary to the interest of the whole of the community. He thought the rules were not in restraint of trade, nor that the society was established for an illegal purpose; and, consequently, the justices were wrong.

Mr. Justice Hayes concurred.

The Judges being equally divided in opinion, the junior Judge withdrew his judgment, and the decision of the magistrates was affirmed.

**TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.**—A terrific boiler explosion, though fortunately unattended with fatal consequences, happened on Monday afternoon at the saw-mills belonging to Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P., situated in the Grif Colliery, near Nuneaton. It seems that about forty colliers are employed at the mills in question, and on Monday afternoon, while all the men were at work, one of the boilers suddenly exploded. The boiler, which was an 18-horse power one, was blown a distance of eighty yards, and fell at the bottom of a stonepit, where, fortunately, only one man was working at the time. The brickwork by which the boiler had been surrounded was carried away, and hundreds of bricks and stones were blown into the air, and some of them penetrated the roof a house sixty yards from the scene of the explosion. A part of the engine-house was completely blown away, the roof and windows being shattered to pieces. The explosion, the report of which was heard by persons at a considerable distance from the spot, also partially destroyed a large shed, in which a number of men were at work. John Cox, the engine-driver, had a very narrow escape, he having passed across the top of the boiler only a few seconds previous to the explosion. A man named Thomas Howe, while at work in the stone pit, was struck a terrific blow on the back by a brick, and sustained such severe injuries as to necessitate his speedy removal home. Two boys who were at work were also struck by the falling bricks, but their injuries are not of a very serious nature. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and the wounds of the injured persons were dressed.

## PRISON LOVE.

"THE Gaoler's Daughter" is a title that suggests a thousand romances. The right thing is, that the heroine should be young and lovely; and that the sighs of a particular prisoner, also young and as handsome as men usually are—which is not saying very much—should affect her tender heart. To complete the effect, the gaoler should, of course, be black and stern, with a very bass voice, and only one soft spot in his heart—grim to all mankind, but infinitely tender to his daughter, his only child, &c., &c., &c. This tale, in fact and fiction, has been acted and told over and over again in all ages, climes, and tongues; and now an English convict prison is the scene. The daughter of the gaoler at Morpeth has eloped with a convict. She did not, as romance requires, unbar the door and let him free; she waited, too patiently, we think, till his sentence had expired—then she eloped, and now they are married. In the *Critic*, "the governor is firm, but the father relents;" as yet, however, we have not heard whether the father has taken the young couple to his heart and home—"home," the gaol itself! Fancy the feelings of the ex-convict, returning to these stone walls a free man—or, at least, as free as any married man can ever be; not locked up for the night behind iron bars, but, possibly, watched more closely by the gaoler's daughter than by the gaoler's men. The provincial paper which records the tale says, with an abundance of fine language that puts to shame our prosaic pen, "there is no doubt that the intimacy that culminated in marriage"—culminated is "a good word"—"began while Smith was undergoing imprisonment in Morpeth Gaol." Can this be? If the gaoler had any more daughters, we could fancy worse places of residence than a gaol where flirtation was allowed. To be pitted, then loved, by a pretty girl must greatly mitigate the horrors of imprisonment. The only point remains: Has the convict rendered himself amenable again to the law by violation of the prison rules? We cannot say that there positively is a regulation forbidding anybody to make love to the governor's daughter; but, if not literally prohibited, such a prison pastime is certainly forbidden in the spirit. Some years ago a gentleman married a ward in Chancery on the day after her wardship expired; and the Vice-Chancellor said he "had a great mind" to commit him "for contempt." "For," said his Lordship, "it is clear that he must have made love to the lady while a ward of the Court, as no young lady would accept a man after a day's wardship." In the same way, though the Morpeth bridegroom married when free, he must have been a wooer while "in bonds," and thus have transgressed "the rules." Even, however, if unpunished by law, he will probably remember for life his momentous incarceration in Morpeth Gaol.

## POLICE.

**LOAN OFFICES AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.**—Charles Scanes was charged at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, with wilfully breaking a pane of glass at the Commercial Loan Office, 84, Wells-street, Oxford-street. Mr. George Brodie, the secretary of the loan office, said that on Monday evening the defendant came to the office in reference to an application he had made for a loan, and for which he had paid 6s. 6d. for inquiries. He told the defendant that the surety proposed was not of sufficient stability, and that he must have another name. The defendant then asked for his 6s. 6d. back. He (the witness) told the defendant that he could not return the money, as it was for inquiries which had been made, and the defendant then took up an inkstand from the counter and threw it through the window. To appease the defendant he gave him his 6s. 6d. back, and he then said that he would break all the windows; and as he was much excited and appeared likely to carry out his threat, he gave him into custody. The defendant said that he offered a gentleman as surety who was worth thousands, and also offered a bill of sale on his furniture, which had been seen. He paid 6s. 6d. for inquiries, although the inquiries were made within a mile of the office, and then his surety, as was the practice, was objected to, so that he might be charged another 6s. 6d. for inquiries respecting a second, and finding that he had been swindled, his temper got the better of him. In answer to Mr. D'Eyncourt, the secretary said they charged 20 per cent for their money. They were obliged to be particular as to the sureties, as many of their customers were "very shifty." Mr. D'Eyncourt said that must be expected, as none but persons driven to the last extremity would ever think of going to an office for a loan at 20 per cent. The defendant would have to pay 5s. for the damage and a fine of 5s.

**THE TABLES TURNED.**—At Guildhall, on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Friday, a master tailor, carrying on business at No. 5, Church-row, Aldgate, was charged before Sir Robert W. Carden with assaulting one of his workmen and wounding him on the head with a pair of scissors. Alexander Pollet stated that he worked for the defendant, who employed about thirty men. Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, he wanted to finish some work for a friend of his who was going away, but the defendant would not let him. He called up his friend Schmidt, and Mr. Friday would not let him finish the work, but took up a pair of scissors and struck him on the head with them, inflicting a wound which he was obliged to have dressed by a surgeon. Fritz Schmidt, another workman, corroborated Pollet to a certain extent. The defendant said that so early as nine o'clock in the morning Pollet was the worse for liquor, and between nine and ten he and the other workmen brought in a German band, consisting of six musicians, which they wanted to play in the work-room. He objected, and ordered them out of the house; but Pollet and Schmidt called to them to come back again. They did not come back; but the complainant and his witness sent out for more beer, and by two o'clock were quite drunk. Pollet wanted to finish off some trousers, but he would not let him do it, as he was not in a fit state. Pollet called up Schmidt and told him to get what he could and knock him down. There was a table between him and Pollet at the time, and he said he would have no row there; but Pollet struck across the table and hit him in the mouth. He seized Pollet by the arms to prevent him repeating the blow, when Schmidt came behind

him, seized him by the throat, and they all fell together. In the fall Pollet's head struck against the bedstead, and that was the way in which his head was injured. Schmidt then tore off a gasp, and did damage to the value of 5s. Ellen Johnson, a tailor's in the defendant's employ, fully corroborated all that he had stated. Pollet and Schmidt admitted that they invited the band up to make merry, and also that they had a large quantity of beer brought in in consequence of a friend leaving them. Sir Robert Carden said that if the defendant desired a summons against the complainant and his witness he should have it. Mr. Friday said he certainly should like it. Sir Robert Carden then dismissed the complaint against Mr. Friday, and asked Pollet and Schmidt if they would consent to have the case heard then or come another day. They said they would prefer it being decided then, and accordingly took their places in front of the dock. The evidence of Mr. Friday and Ellen Johnson having been taken, Sir Robert Carden fined the defendants 10s. each for being drunk and disorderly, 5s. for the damage to the gas-fittings, and 10s. 6d. for the interpreter; or, in default, sentenced them to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour. The fines were paid.

**BWARE OF THE SAUSAGES!**—At Marlborough-street, on Monday, Charles Walters, butcher and sausage-maker, No. 4, Little St. Andrew-street, Seven-dials, was summoned by Mr. Dixon, inspector of nuisances for St. Giles's, for having meat on his premises for sale unfit for human food. Mr. Ricketts appeared for the defendant. Mr. Dixon proved that he went to the defendant's sausage manufactory, in Seven-dials, and in a cellar where sausage-making was carried on, he found a quantity of meat more or less tainted, but all unfit for human food. The defendant's man was at the chopping-machine, which was full of sausage meat and was being worked by a horse. It was impossible to say whether the meat in the machine was good or bad, it was so beaten up into pulp and seasoned. He had no doubt that the meat he took away was intended for the chopping-machine. The defendant had been fined and cautioned before. Dr. Ross, medical officer of health for St. Giles's, had examined the meat and could state that it was wholly unfit for food. It was in a state of decomposition. Any person eating sausages made of such meat would be liable to be attacked by vomiting and diarrhoea. Mr. Ricketts, for the defence, asserted that meat in a state of decomposition would be found in every butcher's shop at this season. A journeyman named Bernard said he worked for the defendant. He was at the chopping-machine when the inspector came. The meat seen by the inspector was not meant for sausage-meat; it was to be put in the fat-hole until the bone-man called to fetch the offal away. The beef from which the meat was cut was quite sweet when bought by the defendant; but the hot weather had made it a little "clammy" by Monday. There was a bakehouse next door, which helped to turn good meat. Mr. D'Eyncourt asked at what price the sausages were sold. The witness said at 5d. per lb. The inspector said sausages made of wholesome meat at the price beef now fetched in the market could not be sold for 5d. per lb. Bernard was recalled and said there were three quarter loaves to every score pound of beef, besides condiments. A butcher named Portwine gave defendant a good character. Mr. D'Eyncourt said there was a previous conviction against the defendant, and the only question in his mind was whether he should fine the defendant the full penalty or commit him. He would, however, fine him £20, and he hoped, if brought again to that court, the magistrate would not inflict any fine.

**THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND DR. ARMSTRONG.**—Mr. Patteson, the police magistrate at Greenwich, gave his decision, last Saturday, in the case of Dr. Armstrong, who was summoned last week, by the South-Eastern Railway Company, for alighting at New-cross with a return ticket, instead of going on to London Bridge, where the ticket was issued. Mr. Patteson said that, as there was on the ticket a special endorsement that if used for any other stations than those named on it the ticket would be cancelled, he was of opinion that the defendant, when he took the ticket at London Bridge, entered into a special contract with the company to convey him to and from the place named on it, the implied consideration being that between those two points the company would carry him at a cheaper rate than by ordinary trains. The defendant, therefore, had no right to get out at any intermediate station short of that named on the ticket, and by so doing he determined the special contract, and rendered himself liable to the excess fare. It was urged by the defendant that New-cross, being within the metropolitan district, was to all intents and purposes "London;" but Mr. Patteson said he could attach no weight to this argument. He therefore convicted the defendant of the offence charged, and imposed a penalty of 1s. 6d. and costs. He added that he should be only too glad if the defendant would take the case before a higher tribunal, as the matter was of great importance to the company and the public, and should be finally settled.

**DREAMERS' EXPERIENCES.**—The committee of an institution called the Dialectical Society, which is at present engaged in making investigations on "spiritual manifestations," held a meeting on Tuesday evening for the purpose of receiving evidence on the subject of apparitions, dreams, and other phenomena of that kind. The Master of Lindsay said that on one occasion he saw the apparition of Mr. Home's late wife when sleeping in the same room with Mr. Home; the next day he saw, in an album, a photograph of the lady, and recognised the features as those he had seen the night previous. As to foretelling, he remembered that a friend at Rome, when he was there, one day advised him to play on three particular numbers that evening. He declined. His friend said he had dreamed those numbers would win, and played for a small sum on those numbers, and won. A Mr. Rowcroft stated that he attended a séance last autumn, and among other extraordinary phenomena he had seen a spirit hand moving the keys of an accordion, and heard most "brilliant music produced, no human

hand being near the instrument;" that the family commenced a hymn tune, "but the key being too low, the instrument, in a gentle tone, gave the true pitch. The family then sang three verses, the spirit playing in perfect time and tune on the accordion." Mr. J. Jones, of Enmore Park, said that he had scores of times, in the presence of many persons, been touched by spiritual beings; "that the sensation was like that which would be felt by the pressure of a glove filled with air; that he had often seen the form of a hand rise between the table and the cloth; that he had felt it, and on one occasion it dissolved while he was vigorously pressing it." A medical gentleman stated that a friend of his in the same profession called on a lady patient, who said, "Do you believe in dreams? If so, last night I dreamt that the winner of the Derby would be No. 19 on the racing card." The doctor made inquiry, found No. 19 was "nowhere;" 20 to 1 against it; took the bets and cleared £2000. Another gentleman said that, when his late wife was ill, early in March, he heard a voice, as if in the centre of his head, repeating, at short intervals, "The 7th, the 7th." The sound was clear, like a silver bell. Considering it a prediction as to the "fatal crisis day" of his wife, he told the three attendants that the crisis day would be on April 7, and requested them to remember the date. On the morning of that day, when his wife was leaning on the breast of one of her sons, she died.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—W. GARDNER and L. VAN PIAAGH, Oxford-street, jewellers—J. S. CHRISTOPHER, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square.

**BANKRUPTS.**—W. BALL and R. RUSSELL, Bernandsey, builders—J. BARRETT, Holloway, licensed victualler—J. A. BEECHING, Kings-on-upon-Thames, butcher—T. BAINES, East Dulwich, stone-mason—S. L. BECK, Houndsditch, commission agent—W. E. BUCKLE, Islington, advertising agent—R. BULEY, High-street, Stratford, furniture-dealer—A. CHAPMAN, Stratford, licensed victualler—J. D. COOPER, Guildford-street, Russell-square, tailor—chandler's shopman—W. COSSENS, Clerkenwell, draughtsman—G. F. DRUCE, Kennington-oval, attorney—J. DUNNAN, Great Tower-street, commission agent—W. DUNFORD, Brighton, brassfounder—B. EDWARDS, Black-wall, beer-house-keeper—H. S. FROST, St. Martin's-lane, engineer—A. E. B. FULLAGAR, Carter-lane, painter—F. ITZINGER, Wandsworth, dist. contractor—J. JOLIFFE, Southsea, licensed victualler—E. KNOWLTON, Kennington, clerk—H. J. LEIGH, Stoke Newington, grasper—J. J. LEYER, Bow, house decorator—S. MORLEY, Plaitow, builder—L. NATHAN, Castle-street, Leicester-square, costumer—R. W. NELSON, Wandsworth-road, clerk—D. J. HENRY, Old Broad-street, iron merchant—C. P. KICK, Fleet-street, licensed victualler—J. PHILLIPS, \*colleton, gardener—H. PROSSER, Southampton, wine merchant—S. T. RENTON, Walworth, general dealer—J. ROMER, Hampstead-road, watch jeweller—E. and L. SAMSON, Bethnal green, grocers—C. SIBLEY, Highgate, traveller—G. TAMKIN, Peckham, wheelwright—S. WATTS, South Norwood, builder—D. WILMOTT, Hornsey-road, grocer—A. ASHER, Northampton, earthenware dealer—B. BAKER, Birmingham, wood turner—J. BARROWS, Birmingham, coaldealer—R. BETTINGSON, Liskard, cabinetmaker—R. BONNARD, Peckington, corn miller—S. BOWEN, Nantwich, glass manufacturer—E. E. BOWLY, Cirencester, brewer—S. BRAMALL, Manchester, draper—G. BRIGHT, Cambridge, beer-liver—P. P. HERBERT, Brighton, hairdresser—T. N. BROWN, Sheffield, coal merchant—T. CARPENTER, jun., Birmingham, pork butcher—E. CHATFIELD, Forthbrook, watchmaker—A. CHARLESWORTH, Sheffield, licensed victualler—B. CLOTHING, Whitechurch, dairymaid—J. FAWCETT, Boston, fish-saler—L. CORICA, Liverpool, merchant—J. B. COURT, Birmingham, leather-gilder—W. COWLING, Silden, grocer—T. CROSSLLEY, Rochdale, confectioner—W. DAIN, Congleton, builder—S. DAVIES, Cefnau-cymmer, innkeeper—E. ELSTON, Walsby, the chipping-machine proprietor—J. P. ELLIS, Birmingham, salesman—R. EMBREY, Bewlsey, farmer—J. EVANS, Birmingham, wire-drawer—J. FERGUSSON, Manchester, commission agent—T. B. FERREIS, Galsley, clerk in holy orders—E. FLOWER, Cheltenham, jeweller—J. FOSTER, Hall-gate, Doncaster, cabinetmaker—D. FOSTER, Farnham Green, saddler—C. M. GASSON, Dover, poultryer—J. GAY, Gwithian, smith—A. GORRUTT, Salford, tobaccoist—E. GREATORREX, Burton-upon-Trent, grocer—A. GREATORREX, Huddersfield, commission agent—G. GRUMMITT, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant—E. HALL, Bourn, general dealer—J. G. WILLIAMS, Knightley, miller—J. HALBERT, Oldham, printer—W. E. HAYES, Birmingham, packing-case manufacturer—G. HODSON, Salford, brickmaker—J. HOPKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull—J. HORNBRUCK, Liskard, innkeeper—P. HOYLE, Riland, redealer—J. HUGHES, Manchester, W. JACKSON, Bolton, oil merchant—T. W. JOHNSON, Lytham, coal agent—J. P. KINSKY, Newtown, watchmaker—T. LANGSTAFF, Langley, stone-mason—N. LAVIN, Kingston-on-Hill, licensed hawk—C. LIEBES, Birmingham, tobaccoist's assistant—P. LODGE, Oswest, weaver—J. LOMAS, Manchester, draper—J. MARCHANT, SPRA, Glasgow, fish-saler—M. GUIRE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—L. MILLS, jun., Egremont, joiner—J. C. NEALE, Peterborough, pianoforte-tuner—T. NICHOLSON, Worksop, coalfactor—J. OSTICK, East Retford, haydealer—A. PAGANO, West Derby, commission merchant—W. PARKES, Birmingham, manager to a machinist—E. PUGH, Leominster, milliner—W. PRESIDE, Worcester, baker—C. PRIMAVESE, Cliftonville, watchmaker—W. W. PRINCE, Bradford, provision-dealer—H. PYBUS, West Derby, bottle merchant—R. PYWELL, Uppingham, grocer—J. RICHARDSON, Middleborough, warehouseman—G. RIDDEL, Manchester, mariner—J. ROBERTS, Penryn-and-drath, builder—S. ROWLAND, Wolvercote, grocer—H. SANDOM, Normanton, coalminer—G. SCOTT, Manchester, linguist—G. SIMMONS, jun., Deal, carpenter—H. SLATER, Washwood-leath, beer retailer—P. SOLAMON, Huddersfield, stationer—J. SPRA, Glasgow, fish-saler—F. G. D. CROXALL, Kentish Town, haberdashery—T. STANFORTH, Sheffield, stationer—J. and G. STBA, Ashton-under-Lyne, bookkeepers—J. J. TANTON, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, bricklayer—S. THOMAS, Bristol, clothdealer—T. TOWNSEND, Oxford, builder—J. W. WILKINSON, Penryn, fish-saler—W. WALKER, Keighley, watchmaker—J. WRIGHTMAN, Birmingham, painter—J. WHEELHOUSE, Nottingham, warehouseman—T. WILSON, Rochdale, painter—W. DAY, Luton, draper.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—H. P. HUDSON, Hampstead, clerk—W. BYRAM, Paddington, stone merchant—H. HOWELL and J. REES, Llanelli, drapers.

**BANKRUPTS.**—G. LAWRENCE, Hatfield, licensed victualler—N. DEFRIES, Gower-street, Bedford-square, commercial traveller—E. JOHNSON, Cannon-street-road, dyer—W. NASH Camberwell—J. S. WILLIAMS, Uxbridge, land surveyor—W. LAMPARD, Piccadilly, hotel, keeper—W. STRATFORD, Walthamstow, engineer—R. DUNN, Brixton, commercial traveller—R. B. COOPER, Gravesend, licensed victualler—G. KING, O-dington, publican—J. P. BILHAM, Euston-road—T. CUTHBERT and J. TOOTH, Metropolitan Meat Market, meat salesmen—J. PRICE Chelsea—R. HARRISON and H. LEMON, Barbican, bookbinders—J. BONE, Hammersmith, plate-dealer—N. W. KNEE, Brompton, tea-dealer—J. NORTHOTT, Islington—G. H. HOBBS, Hackney-road, tinplate-worker—G. BANTING, Notting-hill—A. ASHEY, Croydon, baker—J. FOX, Lower Norwood, builder—F. J. GIBBLER, Tarnham-green, builder—E. CRUWELL, Sheldons-street, Westbourne-green—J. HAIGHTON, Brighton, licensed victualler—J. CHAWSON, Weybourne, farmer—J. T. READ, Greenwich, cleamonger—H. BATE, Redditch—J. WALLERS, Ecclesall, commercial traveller—S. WOODALL, Lincoln, attorney—J. HODGSON, Darlington, boot and shoe maker—T. ROBERTS, Aberdeen, woollen manufacturer—J. SMITH, Fontenay Magna, cattle-dealer—J. BERRY, Huddersfield, common brewer—J. and W. WHITEHEAD, Sheffield, builders—D. JONES, Llanrwst, publican—W. WATSON, Liverpool, cabinetmaker—R. ROBERTS, Llanrwst, druggist—R. WILLIAMS, Llanrwst, tailor—R. REED, Preston, china and glass dealer—W. HALLIDAY, Manchester, yarddealer—D. HENRY, Dulme, flower and ice factor—J. LAMB, Lancaster, draper—W. DEWHURST, Old Accrington—A. FAIRWEATHER, North Shields, shipowner—W. BRUMWELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, beer-house-keeper—J. FARRINGTON, Finchback West, wheelwright—W. BEDFORD, Barnsley, shopkeeper—W. CLAYTON, Rochdale, boot and shoe maker—J. EVANS, Great Bridge, carpenter—R. CROW, Walsall, victualler—T. JEFFRIES, Smethwick, manager of ironworks—M. FOSTER, Manthorpe-cum-Little Gonerby, tailor—E. NORRIS, Pontefract, miller—J. W. WILHAM, Keighley, draper—T. COX, Dewlish, builder—T. UNDERWOOD, Birkenhead, horse-keeper—G. GIBSON, Manchester, mixing agent—P. BARKER, Settle, Yorkshire, clerk—J. H. LOWCOCK, Drondale, sickle-smith—J. G. PHELPS, Taunton, Somersetshire, servant—C. DYKE, Melton, T. G. KNIGHT, Stockport, joiner—W. CASTLE, Dover, porter—J. SANDERS, Padlock Wood, butcher—A. JEFFERIES, Knarborough, painter—G. WRIGHT, Harrogate, tailor—W. CHAFFE, Backfaleigh, boot and shoe maker—J. WALKER, Sheffield, dyer—J. DOWRIE, North Shields, ship-chandler—J. HODGSON, Birmingham, brewer—B. MAWSON, Dewsbury, cloth finisher—E. FILMUS, Sittingbourne, cooper.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. N. RAMSAY and CO., Glasgow, music publishers—J. W. THOMSON and CO., Glasgow, draper—J. KIRK, Glasgow, watchmaker—W. O. STEVENS, Glasgow, watchmaker—H. SINCLAIR and CO., Inverness, joiners—J. HALL, Ardsheol, farmer.



